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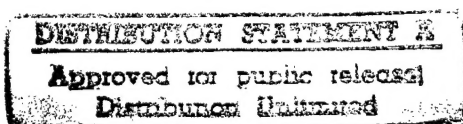


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SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

The new cover colors will be as follows:

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AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
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The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

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9 JUNE 1987

EAST ASIA

KOREA

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KIM YONG-SAM ON CONTROVERSY; U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT BLOCKED

SK160550 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 87 p 2

[From the "News Behind News" column]

[Text] Despite the ongoing controversy over the issue of reunification, approximately 150 members of the Seoul chapter of the Democratic Alpine Club, including Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] President Kim Yong-sam held the club's regular general meeting at the 19 April Cemetery in Suyu-ri on the morning of 15 May, elected Kim Myong-yun, vice chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], president of the club in place of NKDP President Yi Min-u, and climbed Mt Pukhan.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam, who remained in the position as adviser for the club, assailed the ruling camp, saying, "The present dictatorial regime is making a desperate last-ditch effort." He, however, repeated the call for realistic and workable dialogue, saying, "The ruling party should repent even now and come to the dialogue table."

Earlier in the morning on that day, RDP President Kim Yong-sam summoned party spokesman Kim Tae-ryong to his home in Sangdo-tong before leaving for the mountain-climbing trip and instructed him in regard to the government announcement concerning the RDP platform on reunification: We have amply clarified our party's position through the announcement of the party's political affairs meeting. However, I will leave it at your discretion whether you issue a statement or comment on it in the capacity of party spokesman. Pursuant to this, party spokesman Kim prepared a brief comment at first on that day. However, finding the government spokesman's interview to be so specific as to mention the remarks of lawmakers Yi Chol, Song Chon-yong, and Yu Song-hwan, he promptly revised it into a statement of refutation.

Meanwhile, President Kim Yong-sam is expected to make a trip to his native place Koje on 21 May to visit the tomb of his mother who was killed by a resident North Korean communist agent in 1960. Some observers view this visit

as one intended to give symbolic significance to the ongoing controversy over the issue of reunification.

In the meantime, about 1600 on that day, second secretary Arvizu of the U.S. Embassy in the ROK went to visit the residence of CPD co-chairman Kim Tae-chung but was unable to make the visit as the police stopped him. The purpose of his visit has not been identified.

/12913

CSO: 4107/184

ROK EDITORIAL VIEWS CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM AS 'UNWISE'

SK170029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. Congress and Korea"]

[Text] The Korean people have developed an affinity toward Americans, since their first contact with them in the late 19th century, that probably has few parallels in the world. Perhaps it is largely due to a unique emotional inclination of Koreans, who traditionally regard it as a virtue to always remain grateful to benefactors.

In the hearts of the Korean people the United States remains a country which came to their help at times of ordeal--to liberate them from colonial Japanese rule, to help them defend against Communist North Korean invaders, and to help rebuild their country after the devastation of war. Indeed, thanks to American help, Korea has now grown strong enough to forge "an industrial and strategic alliance of world importance" with the United States.

And without a doubt an overwhelming majority of Koreans maintain friendly feelings for the United States. In their belief, a firm alliance is instrumental in sustaining their country's security, economic growth and democratic ideals.

Now, European and Asian geopolitics are becoming increasingly interdependent, as Korean ambassador to Washington Kim Kyong-won says, thus the Seoul-Washington alliance assumes greater significance. As U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger puts it, the security of South Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia which, in turn, is vital to the security of the United States. All this eloquently points to the growing need for Korea and America to work ever more closely together to their mutual benefit. To make it all possible a sense of affinity, together with practical reasons, is very important.

Korean society is becoming pluralistic, which is natural for a developing nation. And emerging radical skeptics are inclined, largely in an emotional manner, to negate America's contributions to Korea's socioeconomic development. It is worrying that radicalism may find a way to stir up anti-American sentiment. Despite such radicalism, the Korean middle-class is a bedrock of stability, growing more solid as Korea grows in stature, and naturally bringing about a sense of pride in national sovereignty.

A few days ago the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee passed a resolution on South Korea's domestic politics. It called on Seoul to reconsider the decision last month to postpone constitutional debate until after the Seoul Olympics and mentioned in detail political evolution here. This resolution, following outspoken criticism by some U.S. congressmen, comes as Washington is mounting pressure on Seoul to open its market wider.

American congressmen may have their opinions and Koreans are receptive to advice from a friendly country. Yet, it is doubtful if what they said will really prove conducive to solving the problems of their ally. It is unwise for them to make Koreans feel their national pride and sovereignty are being infringed upon by interference in their country's domestic politics. Such resentment is unrelated to whether or not they approve of their government's policies.

It is Koreans who must and shall take responsibility for all the consequences. In the face of opposition recalcitrance and with only months left, the nation could not allow controversies arising from constitutional debate to ruin its two foremost impending tasks--the first peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul Olympiad. Understanding each other's realities with mutual respect as genuine partners is necessary to serve the interests of both countries.

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CSO: 4100/200

NO TAE-U URGES RDP TO REWRITE PARTY PLATFORM

SK210227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Changwon, Korea, May 21 (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Thursday urged the main opposition party to rewrite its controversial platform on unification.

No said that the unification policy is simply not a matter between political parties but a matter that concerns the nation's basic system of liberal democracy.

"I think the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] should show courage to promptly revise its platform to ease the unrest of the people and I expect the party to do so," he said. "Then, dialogue between the ruling and opposition camps will go smoothly."

No made the remarks in a meeting with reporters in Changwon, about 280 kilometers south of Seoul. He is visiting the city to attend the party's provincial chapter rally.

The opposition platform says that the reunification of the divided Korean nation should be the primary national task, transcending political ideology and system.

It has created seething controversy in the Korean political arena. While the ruling party has repeated its demand that the platform be revised, the main opposition party has claimed that the ruling camp was attempting to crack down on the opposition, branding it a pro-communist group.

Earlier, a high-ranking government official said that the platform leaves room for the acceptance of communist ideology, thereby disarming South Korea's anti-communist stance and violating Korea's unification goal, which should be achieved in the pursuit of democracy, freedom and welfare.

Regarding the resumption of constitutional debate after the transfer of power and the staging of the Olympics in 1988, No said that to revise the Constitution based on compromise is a principle established among the people.

He also said that the current electoral college system guarantees the fair election of the president. If the opposition camps ask for negotiation over the presidential election law, the ruling party is willing to accept it, No added.

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

DJP-RDP DIALOGUE DIFFICULT WITHOUT PLATFORM MODIFICATION

SK210015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party maintained yesterday that the deadlocked inter-party dialogue can hardly resume unless the main opposition party modifies its controversial platform on national reunification.

Key party post holders alleged in a regular meeting that the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] is aggravating the political atmosphere by sticking to its controversial declaration.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, spokesman Rep. Kim Chong-nam said, "It is difficult for us to have dialogue with the RDP without the elimination of obstacles to it."

He denied the possibility of bipartisan talks to solve the sizzling issue, noting that "the controversy over the platform is not a matter of political bargaining. It involves the national foundation."

"The RDP should correct the platform to help create a climate conducive to the resumption of inter-party dialogue," he stressed.

The dialogue between the DJP and RDP has been cut off completely since the inauguration of the RDP on May 1. The two parties have been engaged in a "war of statements" denouncing each other.

Asked how the ruling camp will deal with the RDP if the latter refuses to modify the platform to the last, the spokesman said, "They should shape up without fail."

The DJP also supported the government's decision to investigate RDP members who drafted the platform.

The spokesman said that "it is quite natural for the government to investigate the drafters to determine the criminal aspects of the platform."

He pointed out that "numerous progressive political parties have appeared and vanished but there has been no party which adopted a platform on reunification like that of the RDP."

/6091

CSO: 4100/203

DJP CHAPTER LEADERS HARSHLY CRITICIZE KIM YONG-SAM

SK210011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 2

[By Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] A censure campaign against the new major opposition Reunification Democratic Party and its leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung in the on-going district conventions of the Democratic Justice Party indicates the determination of the ruling camp to reject the hardline oppositionists as its political partners.

Heads of the DJP's local chapters fiercely attacked the two Kims and their party at district rallies after secretary general Yi Chun-ku "opened fire" in his own Chungju chapter last Friday.

After being re-elected as the head of the local chapter, the number-three man in the ruling party hierarchy focused his speech on the criticism of the national unification platform of the RDP and its leader Kim Yong-sam's speech in an inaugural convention May 1.

The sharp-tongued secretary general branded the opposition RDP as "a blind, unleashed bull." He determined that the RDP's platform pursuing unification, transcending ideology and systems "benefits the enemy."

Following the secretary general's harsh criticism against the opposition party and its leaders, other chairmen of local chapters did not hesitate to make personal attacks on the two Kims.

One of them described RDP president Kim Yong-sam as a person who "did not empty his mind, as he says, but his head."

Rep. An Pyong-kyu, who recently became chairman of the House Agriculture-Fisheries Committee, said, "The running train won't stop even if a mad dog barks at it."

Another local chapter head remarked: "The two Kims, who pose as opposition leaders, are just hindering democratic development by driving the political situation into a catastrophe under the excuse of democracy."

Such harsh criticism escalated as the heads of the local chapters, who all were elected without contest, sought to strengthen the confidence of the top leaders of the party who gave them the posts.

Observers said they must have gotten a hint from the case of a lawmaker who was picked up as chairman of the House Economy-Science Committee after harshly attacking the two Kims in a House plenary session speech.

The local conventions of the DJP were originally designed to rev up party solidarity by re-electing the incumbent chairmen of the 92 local chapters and choosing delegates to the June 10 national convention to nominate the presidential candidate.

They were also expected to be used as chances to raise the political image of chairman No Tae-u who is certain to be nominated as the presidential candidate in the upcoming national convention.

But during the local conventions, there was little evidence of such an effort. Few signs or placards were seen at convention sites and speakers refrained, intentionally or not, from praising the would-be presidential candidate.

Scenes were similar at rallies to reorganize the provincial chapters which started Tuesday although chairman No himself was present.

Observers said that the DJP's fullscale campaign against the two Kims, particularly Kim Yong-sam meant that the ruling camp was rejecting the two Kims as their political counterparts now that they have declared a boycott of the presidential election late this year.

Such a determined position of the ruling camp was manifested in a pamphlet distributed to the local chapters several days before the start of district conventions.

It is a self-contradiction and negligence of the duty of a political party who had joined the "institutional politics" under the current Constitution to deny the legitimacy of the government and deny the political timetable leading up to the transfer of government, the brochure said.

It went on, "Such behavior is nothing but the revelation of their real intention to seize power through a violent revolution after breaking the current constitutional order."

It then claimed, "If a political party refuses to join the elections on purpose, it will lose its representative quality as a political party and the reason for its existence. And such a political party will have to haul down its signboard."

Political observers say that the ruling camp is thus showing its readiness to seek even the dissolution of the hardline opposition RDP through an action of the Constitution Committee, if the RDP actually states an all-out campaign to boycott the presidential election and other political events.

The DJP's offensive may be a meticulous scheme to basically reform the opposition forces in order to pave the way for the next government, observers said.

They called attention to President Chon's April 13 statement in which he showed a determination to do away with the old-time political climate.

DJP sources admitted that the recent political offensive of the ruling camp, including the pressure on the RDP to change its dubious national unification plank, reflects the tough stance of the top leaders.

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CSO: 4100/203

KIM YONG-SAM TO MEET PRESS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

SK212355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 87 p 2

[Text] Koje, Kyongsang-namdo--Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam will hold a press meeting here today to express his opinion on the current political situation and his party's position.

In the news conference, the leader of the major opposition party is expected to call for an early end to the inter-party controversy over the RDP's platform on national unification and urge the ruling party to return to the table of talks for constitutional revision.

RDP head Kim came here yesterday to visit his hometown and pay homage to his deceased mother who was shot to death by a North Korean agent in 1961.

It was Kim's first visit to his hometown since he became the president of the major opposition party last month. He will return to Seoul tomorrow.

He also plans to renew his earlier proposal for a direct meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss ways of breaking the prolonged political impasse since the government's April 13 declaration to postpone the constitutional amendment project until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Kim will suggest a meeting with No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, too, party sources said.

The RDP president will call on the government to promptly lift the confinement of fellow opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to his house by the police which has lasted for more than 40 consecutive days.

In the press conference, Kim will also demand that the authorities stop "oppression" of his party.

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CSO: 4100/203

ROK EDITORIAL ANALYZES DISPUTE OVER RDP POLICY ON UNIFICATION

SK181120 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Argument, Not Political Strife, Must Be Sought--They Must Agree Upon Reaching Agreement on the Theory on Unification"]

[Text] Following the 14 May explanation of its policy by the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], on 15 May the government disclosed its official view on this. In its explanatory letter in the name of its Political Affairs Committee, the RDP made it clear that its basic policy does "not tolerate unification under communism," and said that this is "really suppression by the ruling circles against the opposition party designed to brand our party as procommunist, and that it is a false charge in this direction."

Meanwhile, on 15 May, the government criticized the RDP's policy on unification that it "turns a deaf ear to our state ideals of freedom and democracy and may give rise to a very dangerous and indiscreet discussion on unification that may bring about the possibility that both unification under democracy and unification under communism may be regarded as having the same value." Ho Mun-to, minister of national unification, who disclosed the government's official view, added: What is serious about its platform is that the RDP, by nullifying our anti-communist ideal, formalized in its platform a theory that chimes in with a theory of those impure forces--who have infiltrated within us--or of North Korea calling for "abolishing anti-communist ideology." He also added, "What is also serious about it is that the controversy over the RDP platform on unification is not a "question concerning a simple mistake on phrasing" but a question concerning the fact that an ideal that is different from our state ideal was revealed.

It bothers us that the government and the ruling party and the RDP, both of which believe in free democracy, cannot help but acutely confront each other concerning a very fundamental ideological question. The dispute over the RDP platform is nothing but a waste of national power and a political dispute at best that is not beneficial not only to national interests but also to anyone except the communists, our common enemy.

If the ruling circles and the opposition party, instead of endlessly questioning the other side's ulterior motives, agree on a common-sense principle on unifying the country based upon the principles of freedom and democracy, principles that both sides believe in, at least there will be no

futile dispute over unification. However, we, the people, have the impression that a futile dispute is being turned into political strife.

However, if the RDP platform implied a meaning that is never tolerable on the part of the government and the ruling party or if it used expressions that can be misinterpreted as procommunist, the government and the ruling party have ample reason to engage in an argument. However, the ruling circles must not give the impression that this is part of its suppression of the opposition party, and the opposition party itself must not deal with this issue as part of its political tactics. The two sides must find a logical solution after holding successive arguments.

If the ruling circles endlessly call into question whether the RDP platform is lawful or not, instead probing for its political solution, and if the opposition party, in response to this, outrightly rejects the call of the ruling circles for revising its platform, while saying that their call is not worth consideration, the people will lose interest in both of them. How can this controversy be solved? For the moment, it is too much for the ruling circles and the opposition party to discuss overall political issues, and there has been promoted a situation that is extremely disadvantageous and unfair to only one side in so doing.

We would like to make a suggestion strictly on the RDP platform on unification, which is currently the issue in question. We can guess from the explanation, which the RDP provided after its Political Affairs Committee meeting on 14 May, that there were some criticisms within the party over the fact that the wording of the platform was vague or inappropriate.

If so, does the RDP not have the intention to reconsider or revise the portions in question, rather than rejecting the call of the ruling circles, while saying that it is not worth consideration? We think that only such a procedure will lead to what the opposition party calls a political solution. If there is a literary and rhetorical expression that is unbecoming to the platform of a public party, or if there are portions that must be reinforced, revising even a word contained in its platform, rather than sticking to its moral obligations or face, is a shortcut to a political solution. In order for the opposition party to do so, the ruling circles must show a spirit of cooperation and tolerance in dealing with the opposition party, including helping it get its party headquarters building.

/12913

CSO: 4107/184

ROK DAILY REVIEW DISPUTE OVER RDP PLATFORM ON UNIFICATION

SK181240 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Dispute Over the Platform on Unification"]

[Text] A dispute over a clause on unification in the platform of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] has been continuously boiling between the government and the ruling party, and the RDP.

Even though the government and the ruling party, in the form of the announcement of the government's official view on this issue by Ho Mun-to, minister of national unification, and a statement issued by the DJP spokesman, have strongly called on the RDP to revise its platform on unification, the RDP is continuously adhering to its stand of not retreating any further from the 14 May resolution explaining this issue.

The dispute originates from a clause in the RDP's platform that reads: "Recognizing national reunification as the primary task of national history, which transcends political ideology and systems, we regard it as a guideline in handling with state affairs." The ruling circles have believed that if they tolerate this clause, this will abolish even their foundation for positively rejecting Vietnamese-style unification. While pointing out that Clause 4 of the RDP platform stresses a nuclear horror and that Clause 5 stresses a need to discuss unification, they have also said that it is possible that these clauses may bring about a chaos in terms of ideology and [word indistinct].

In response to this, the RDP has said: "Ours is a flawless platform on unification that is in accord with the 4 July Joint Statement 'and the plan for national reconciliation and democratic unification,' which the President manifested during his 1982 policy statement."

Of course, in light of the fact that unification is the most important task of our nation, discussion on unification is necessary and it must be actively conducted.

However, discussion on unification must be seriously conducted in an academic atmosphere. Moreover, it should not be an object of political strife among competing political forces.

It is not desirable that with a peaceful transfer of power and the 1988 Seoul Olympics on the horizon, the ruling and opposition parties are entangled in an issue concerning the distant future, while laying aside such urgent pending political issues as constitutional revision and democratization.

There may be some people tainted with left-leaning ideals among 40 million people. However, it is safe to say that an absolute majority of the people hope that the fatherland will be unified based on the principles of freedom and democracy, and that less than a handful of people hope for unification under communist terms.

Furthermore, the people believe that although they may have conflicting interests in terms of political power, the DJP and the RDP hold no fundamentally different views as far as the issues of anticommunism and unification are concerned.

Therefore, we urge the ruling and opposition parties, at the earliest date, to end their dispute over the RDP's platform on unification, which is not beneficial to either side.

If they do not hold very different views on this intrinsic issue, the further they expand the dispute, the more likely it will be considered by the people as strife for the sake of strife and debate for the sake of debate.

It is true that the RDP was extremely pressed by time in the course of its foundation. It is likely that because of this, it was difficult for it to sufficiently study and examine its platform on unification in the course of preparing its platform.

Nevertheless, as we have already pointed out, the RDP should have been much more prudent in formulating all of its platform, particularly on such a delicate issue as unification, so that it left no room for misunderstanding. The RDP's belated adoption of a resolution explaining this issue seems to be its recognition that there was room for misunderstanding.

In this context, it is unlikely that the RDP will lose face or dignity even when it, by taking a step further, shows its sincerity in explaining this issue. This is all the more true if the RDP considers constitutional revision and democratization as its primary pending tasks.

Meanwhile, we hope that the government and the ruling party will not deal with this issue on a judicial level. This is because if political issues are dealt with in legal terms, the situation tends to be further aggravated. This is also because the fact that the unification issue is not simply our internal issue must also be considered.

Therefore, it is fortunate that the prosecutor's office decided not to summon and investigate relevant figures in order to wait for a political solution. The people are anxiously watching the dispute between the ruling and opposition parties over the platform on unification. To relieve the people of anxiety and uneasiness, the ruling and opposition parties must immediately end their conflict of attrition by making compromises on both sides.

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CSO: 4107/184

REPORTAGE ON RDP'S UNIFICATION POLICY ISSUE

Confrontation Over RDP Policy

SK170101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 87 p 2

[Text] The bipartisan confrontation over the national unification policy of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] was running high yesterday in the exchange of verbal attacks.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party hurled scathing criticism against the RDP and its leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, through rallies at its 18 local chapters across the nation.

Following National Unification Minister Ho Mun-to's call on the RDP to modify its platform Friday morning, the ruling party geared up its publicity activities accentuating the "dangerous nature" of the RDP's unification plank.

Meanwhile, the major opposition party renewed its call for the withdrawal of the government's 13 April decision to shelve debate on the constitutional revision until after the Seoul Olympics.

The RDP yesterday decided to refrain from responding to the DJP's political attack concerning its platform on the judgment that inter-party debate on the national ideology is "useless."

Instead, it will spur the organization of its local chapters before launching antigovernment struggles across the country from early June times with the DJP's nomination of a presidential candidate.

However, the ruling party will persistently demand the modification of the RDP's unification plank through local rallies which will be held until 27 May.

A high-ranking party source revealed yesterday that the ruling camp will not abandon its tough stance against the RDP, even if the opposition party complies with the government's demand.

The source said, "The debate on the national reunification is a very important and serious matter which has a direct link with the foundation of the nation."

The RDP, on the otherhand, asserted yesterday that the rival parties should bring an early end to the "futile" argument on the national ideology.

In a statement party spokesman Kim Tae-yong said, "the current government should decalre the repeal of the 13 April decision at the earliest possible date and conduct a democratic reform of the constitution as it has promised the people."

He went on, "And we solemnly urge the government to promptly accept our suggestion for substantial dialogue."

Kim asserted that 1,438 professors at 46 colleges and universities, thousands of students of graduate schools and thousands of religious figures have so far released manifestos calling for the withdrawal of government's April decision.

Kim warned that if the government continues disregarding the people's demand for democratic development and constitutional reform and make them angry by threats, it will sooner or later come to a tragic end.

TIMES Advises RDP Action

SK160224 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Unification Policy Issue"]

[Text] Since the country was unfortunately divided into two parts at the end of World War II more than 4 decades ago, territorial unification has remained as a paramount natinal task attracting ever-ardent aspirations of the Korean people.

Consequently, there have been divergent ideas expressed and proposals put forward by various parties concerned about how to achieve the Korean unification.

Of those, the guiding principle that has been consistently upheld by the Republic of Korea is a unification based on freedom and democracy, an approach that was elaborated by the government in 1982 in its "formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification" calling for a unified democratic republic designed to realize the ideals of "nationalism, democracy, freedom and welfare."

Of late, a heated argument has developed in our society over the unification policy issue, involving the platform of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] which said in part that unification is a foremost national task that "transcends political ideologies and systems."

Upon the platform's adoption at the major opposition party's inaugural convention a fortnight ago, the government camp raised strong objection to the "dubious" plank for fears, among other reasons, that it, being liable to be interpreted as condoning a unification even under communism, might create confusion among the people and cater to the leftist activists [words indistinct] pro-communist lines.

The opposition party [words indistinct] refuted the objection at first, and then on Thursday it made a sort of elucidation, stating that the party is committed to the cause of free democracy and its plank does not mean a connivance of a unification under communist ideology.

That clarification made in the form of a party executive committee's resolution, however, fell short of satisfying the ruling camp, which would not relent on its demand for a revision of the platform's reference to unification.

Yesterday, the government issued an official position paper on the controversy, charging the RDP's unification plank as seeking to diminish the importance of the ideals of freedom and democracy and to neutralize sentiments of anti-communism, thus impeding endeavors to preserve the foundations of the republic.

It is indeed regrettable that an argument as such is overshadowing the political scene at this crucial junction of the republic's political development--all the more so as the unification policy is something that should enjoy a national consensus underlining freedom and democracy.

In this regard, the opposition party is advised to take an appropriate action to dispel, in clear-cut and convincing terms, any apprehensions about or misunderstanding of its platform, not only for the party's own sake but also for the national interest.

What is also to be noted is the need that the pending controversy will be settled as soon as possible, without giving grounds for opposition assertion that their party was oppressed.

Needless to elaborate, it is time that the nation's concern should be addressed toward how best we can achieve a meaningful transfer of government next February and successfully stage the Seoul Olympics later in the year.

DJP Secretary General Issues Statement on RDP

SK160214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 87 p 2

[By Sin Hak-im]

[Text] Chungju--Rep Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] "should modify its platform and policy, which may jeopardize security and overthrow the national foundation, without fail and with honor, it is an anti-communist party."

He claimed that the main opposition party "is only excusing itself for the controversial platform and policy on national reunification based on free democracy."

"The insertion of impure ideology in the first opposition party's platform and policy shows the party's intention to help pro-communist elements take root in this soil," he said.

He was making the allegation in a speech during a district convention of the party's Qhungju-Chechon-Tanyang chapter which he chairs. He was reelected chairman in the convention.

The number-three strongman in the DJP harshly denounced the RDP, calling it "a group running amuck like a cow whose reins are united."

"Our opposition counterpart is frantically seeking only to seize power, ignoring the survival of the nation and the people and the desire of all men," he argued.

DJP Calls on RDP To Revise Platform

SK151045 Seoul YONHAP in English 1037 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 15 May (YONHAP)--The ruling Democratic Justice Party Friday reiterated its call on the Reunification Democratic Party to revise the major opposition party's platform on unification.

The government party asserted in a statement that the opposition party's platform contains "poisonous" features that could threaten the liberal democratic system, a major premise of South Korea's survival and unification policy.

"Unless the Reunification Democratic Party revises its intolerable platform and indiscriminate struggle line under the pretext of unification," the statement said, "popular uneasiness will persist amid charges that it is an anti-national group catering to radical, leftist forces."

The statement said the opposition party's platform could lead to a weakening of South Korea's anti-communism to the extent that a Vietnam style reunification method could be considered tolerable.

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CSO: 4100/200

DJP WILLING TO HOLD DIALOGUE WITH ANYONE

SK170106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 87 p 1

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Cheju--Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u said here yesterday that the ruling camp will get tough with any "anti-social" attempt to disturb the constitutional order.

No told party members in a local convention here, "A few political forces who seek to seize power by instigating a people's uprising are causing social unrest by distorting the current constitution and the 13 April presidential decision (to withhold the constitutional amendment)."

Ascribing the failure of the amendment project to the two Kims (Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung), the DJP chairman said, "But our party is not refusing to revise the constitution at all.

"I am sure that the constitutional amendment by inter-party agreement based on the parliamentary cabinet system will be attained without fail, as a favorable atmosphere will be created after we have successfully achieved the two major tasks of power transfer and the Olympics," No said.

He made the remarks in his address at a convention at the Cheju Municipal Hall where Rep Hyon Kyong-tae was reelected chairman of the Cheju chapter.

He went on, "Our party will not hesitate holding dialogue with anyone to attain sustained democratic and economic development."

"The opposition Reunification Democratic Party's dubious political line is causing unrest among the people but our party will induce the RDP to return to the framework of the constitutional order," No said.

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CSO: 4100/200

ROK DAILY QUESTIONS WISDOM OF 18 MAY CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK191138 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "What Does the Cabinet Reshuffle Mean?"]

[Text] More often than not a cabinet reshuffle is effected to signal a shift in policy or to win popularity. This is why the cabinet reshuffle is often effected when a new administration takes office or when the administration has managed to settle a significant national issue. And sometimes a cabinet reshuffle is effected to call some government officials to account, thereby making the population feel refreshed.

A reshuffle of the cabinet is up to the person who appoints others to government portfolios. However, there must be a persuasive explanation as to why the cabinet is reshuffled.

We believe that we need a cabinet reshuffle more than at any other time in order to placate the restless public sentiment and bring an end to the Pomyang Shipping Company scandal for good--to make the population feel refreshed.

The cabinet reshuffle effected on 18 May was a mere act of replacing two cabinet ministers with two other people. The minister of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry and the minister of state for political affairs were replaced by new men, and the administrator of the Maritime and Port Administration was sacked and a new man was named to head the office--that was all. The mayor of Pusan was also sacked and a new man was appointed to that position.

In fact, people are not interested in such matters as who has become a new minister and who have been promoted to ministerial posts. Their only concern is: Why have they been stripped of their posts and what kind of policy will the new officials enact in the future? In other words, the people want to see the administration set an example of taking responsibility for wrongdoings and demonstrate a will to reform through a cabinet reshuffle.

In this context, we hardly know why the two ministers have been replaced. It may be a ridiculous thing to try to find meaning in the change of two cabinet ministers. Why have the ministers of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry who, up until a few days ago, been busy reducing the debt the peasants owe to the government, and the minister of state for political affairs--what kind of

political affairs has he handled that would call him to account in today's political situation--been dismissed?

The appointment of a new administration to head the Korean Maritime and Port Administration, the office that is responsible for the Pomyang Shipping Company scandal, may probably be the only thing that can be called significant. However, whether or not the sacking of an administrator is enough to tell the people that the government has taken responsibility for the shipping company scandal, which has forced the people to shoulder more than 1 trillion won to pay the debt owed by the shipping company, has not been explained.

The Pomyang Shipping Company scandal was an error made by those officials involved in merging bankrupt companies with sound business firms, rather than a mere suicide by the president of the shipping company or foreign exchange stashed abroad; and now, who is going to take responsibility for this? Of course, we do not mean to say that everything about a cabinet reshuffle should be revealed. We know that sometimes it is necessary to keep the reason for the shake-up of cabinet members a secret in order to protect the dignity and honor of those involved.

Nevertheless, we hold that it is necessary for the government to explain in order to persuade the people on the basis of its claim that it will take responsibility for any wrongdoing and will open its management to public view.

Explaining the background of the small-scale cabinet reshuffle, the spokesman for the presidential office said that the cabinet reshuffle has been effected to maintain the continuity of the administration and its consistency in order to conduct a peaceful change of government and the Seoul Olympics in the midst of stability. He then said that through the cabinet reshuffle the president has demonstrated his confidence in the cabinet ministers currently in office.

In view of this, it is apparent that President Chon Tu-hwan meant to say through yesterday's shake-up of the cabinet that he will keep the present lineup in place until the end of his term of office.

This notwithstanding, we think it is necessary for the government to ponder over whether it is wise to move toward the year 1988 without changing the Constitution, without changing men in government offices, and without changing the mood that prevails in the society. We say this because we believe a proper combination of stability and change will help shape the course of political development.

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CSO: 4107/184

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ALLEGES TRUE TORTURERS OF PAK CHONG-CHOL

SK190929 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 May 87 p 7

[Excerpt] At 1630 on the afternoon of 18 May, Cardinal Kim Sui-hwan said a mass in Myongdong Cathedral to commemorate those who were sacrificed during the 18 May resistance struggle seven years ago.

In a sermon during the mass, Cardinal Kim said: The only way for the present regime to deliver itself and rescue the country is to explain exactly what happened in Kwangju.

Cardinal Kim continued: Albeit belatedly, if the present regime listens to the voice of its opponents and takes various measures designed to put democracy into practice while trying to settle things through dialogue with the opposition party, the pain caused by the Kwangju incident can be alleviated a little. It is also my expectation that by so doing, the current regime can noticeably alleviate today's political uneasiness accordingly.

After the mass, Father Kim Sung-hun read a leaflet published in the name of the Korean Catholic Council for Justice and Peace alleging that the results of the investigation into the death of Pak Chong-chol who had died as a result of torture inflicted on him had been fabricated.

In the statement, the priests who signed the statement said: The true culprits who led Pak Chong-chol to his death by inflicting torture on him are not police Lieutenant Cho Han-kyong and Sergeant Kang Chin-kyu who are now awaiting trial after indictment, but three different policemen--Lieutenant Kang Chong-ung, Sergeant Pang Kun-kon, and Patrolman Yi Chong-o, all members of a police team in charge of student affairs--who are still holding down their jobs as policemen.

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RIPPLE EFFECTS OF STUDENT TORTURE DEATH CONTINUE

3 More Police Officers Arrested

SK211147 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)--Three more police officers were put under arrest belatedly Thursday for involving in the torture death of a student activist early this year, the Seoul district prosecutor's office announced.

Seoul District Chief Prosecutor Chong Ku-yong said two police officers, indicted in January on charges of causing death of Pak Chong-chol, a 21-year-old Seoul National University student, changed their mind recently and "dis-closed the true picture of the case."

The three arrested are Lt. Hwang Chong-ung and Sgts. Pan Kum-son and Yi Cho-ho, who assisted in the investigation.

The two defendants--Lt. Cho Han-kyong and Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu--reversed their earlier statements and told a prosecutor that three other police officers had also been involved in the fatal investigation of the student on Jan. 14, Chong said.

As soon as the student died, Chong went on, the five made a clandestine pact, under which Cho in charge of the probe and Kang, the youngest of the five, would bear the responsibility for the case, leaving the three scot-free.

On the basis of the remarks of Cho and Kang, the prosecution investigated the three early last week and confirmed the criminal conspiracy.

While behind bars, Cho and Kang, fearing that they alone would be in for severe punishment, were in great anguish, until they changed their mind and decided to reveal the truth, according to the chief prosecutor.

Pak's death while in police detention touched off a public furor late in January, with the opposition parties urging stern measures including the removal of the home office from office. It led Home Minister Kim Chong-o and chief of the national police headquarters to resign.

YONHAP on Furor Over Additional Arrests

SK220232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)--The arrest of three additional policemen for their implication in the torture death early this year of a Seoul National University student kept the ruling and opposition parties busy working out measures to handle the new developments.

The prosecution's announcement of the belated arrest of the three more police officials created a stir in the political circles as well as a public furor.

The prosecution had indicted two police officers--Lt. Cho Han-kyong and Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu--in January for torturing Pak Chong-chol, 21, to death during an investigation on January 14, asserting that there were no other policemen involved in the student's death.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to work out a countermeasure during Friday and issue a statement calling for thorough investigation of the case and punishment of relevant officials.

The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party plans to demand that an extraordinary National Assembly be convened immediately to deal with the incident and the assembly's right to investigate state affairs be invoked immediately.

The opposition party also will have its special investigation committee make its own investigation into the case.

In a related move, RPD President Kim Yong-sam instructed floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu to demand the convocation of the special assembly.

Meanwhile, the opposition camp is poised to put into high gear its political offensive against the ruling side, taking advantage of the additional arrest of the policemen.

Kim Tong-yong, a vice president of the RPD, said that the entire cabinet members should resign for what he said was "deceiving the entire people."

Yi Yong-hui, another RPD vice president, said: "Who would trust the government now?"

The minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party also plans to announce a statement criticizing the government and demanding the punishment of relevant officials and the invocation of the investigative right of the parliament.

Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party, said it was "really shocking" and that the truth of the case should be brought to light.

The KNP leader instructed floor leader Yang Chung-kyu to contact floor leaders of other parties to convene a special assembly.

Catholic Priest on Investigation

SK230202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 87 p 3

[Text] "All have to do is to pray with a hope that all the true facts involving the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol, a college student, will be uncovered at an early date," a Catholic father, Kim Sung-hun, said yesterday.

Kim, who heads a Catholic priest group reportedly organized to realize justice, told reporters that investigators should conduct investigations based on their conscience.

The priest group issued a statement on Monday claiming that the announcement by the prosecution on the student's death was untrue and that three police investigators who tortured Pak to death still remain free.

"The authorities should no longer try to cover up the brutal incident and should make public the whole truth before the people," Kim said.

The following are excerpts of questions and answers with Rev. Kim.

Question: What do you think of the prosecution announcement on Thursday?

Answer: I hope all the true facts will be revealed by the prosecution. If any cover-up remains at question, the Catholic priest group will issue a follow-up statement.

Question: What made you issue the Monday statement?

Answer: We had reason to believe that Lt. Cho was not personally involved in the torture.

Question: How did you come to know that?

Answer: We have facts and were very concerned about the possible punishment of innocent people.

Question: You may have heard of the denial by the National Police Headquarters about your statement.

Answer: It is really ridiculous that only one day after the authorities have to reverse the denial.

Question: What do you think of the future of the two policemen in jail?

Answer: I have a firm conviction that the two did not directly torture the student. Innocent people should not be punished. I expect everything will be made public in trial.

Daily Urges 'Truthful Account'

SK230226 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Facts on Torture Death"]

[Text] Shocking the people once again was the prosecution announcement Thursday that it had arrested three more police officers for their involvement in the torture death of a Seoul university student last January.

According to the prosecution, the arrest was made after two other police officers already indicted for their part in the death of Pak Chong-chol, a junior at Seoul National University, had confessed that the three officers had joined them in the incident.

In consideration of the grave impact of the incident upon society as a whole, investigators made a pledge last January to conduct a thorough probe into the case so that the honor of the National Police might be restored even after the collegian's tragic death.

From the very beginning of police investigation, however, many citizens were skeptical about the attitude of law enforcement authorities to unearthing of the real story behind the incident, due to what appeared to be lukewarm investigatory activity.

In the first place, the process of police investigation was largely carried out behind closed doors, with the legally-required criminal reactment staged in the absence of the suspects for no plausible reason.

In view of the police involvement in the incident, there were mounting calls that the probe be undertaken by the prosecutors in such a way as to convince the people of its findings. But, this specific demand was disregarded, most regrettably.

Usually, a court trial is held about a month after a prosecution indictment. Even with the lapse of more than four months, however, court proceedings in the trial of the accused in the torture incident have not opened.

In the meantime, those superior police officers, who were once removed from their posts for their "moral" responsibility in the incident, have been given new assignments.

Even though much belatedly, law enforcement authorities are urged to do their utmost to present before the people a full and truthful account of the brutal and fatal police torturing of the former student activist.

In this way alone can the police regain their lost image as a reliable body, primarily responsible for safeguarding of the lives of citizens and their property.

At this juncture, whatever police may try to compensate for the tragedy, they would have no way to console the soul of the victimized youth or relieve the grief of the bereaved family--and, for that matter, the public indignation.

As yet, the police authorities are called upon to seek the best measures to forestall the recurrence of similar unhappy incidents, which should result from independent and thorough investigation of the torture case and, furthermore, stepped-up efforts to fully respect human rights of even criminal suspects.

College Students Protest Cover-Up

SK230218 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 87 p 3

[Text] About 5,800 students from 18 colleges and universities yesterday staged on-campus rallies and demonstration in protest at the attempt to cover up the truth in the torture death of a college student.

Braving the rain, nearly 500 Seoul National University students held a rally in the student hall around 1 p.m., denouncing the cover-up attempt and the cooked-up results of the prosecution's investigation into the fatal torture of Pak Chong-chol, a linguistics major at their school on Jan. 14.

In the rally, Yi Nam-chu, 22, the student council president, read a statement issued by the Korean Catholic Priests' Council for Justice Monday.

The council had insisted in the statement that the real picture of the incident was fabricated and the truth about the crime should be brought to light.

A wall poster criticizing the incident fabrication and the attempt to conceal the heinous crime was found on the school campus.

Party Leaders Discuss Special Session

SK240145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 87 p 2

[Text] Floor leaders of rival political parties yesterday discussed convening a special National Assembly session to handle the arrest of three more police officers for their roles in the torture death of a college student.

However, they differed over the timing of the session and some other procedural matters.

Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said the DJP will consider convening a special Assembly session "in a sincere but prudent manner" while watching reinvestigations into the incident by the prosecution. He declined to elaborate.

Yi made the statements after meeting with his counterpart of the Korea National Party, Yang Chong-kyu.

Yang said he told Yi that an extraordinary Assembly session should be convened immediately. "We also demand the convocation of parliamentary power to look into the incident," he said.

Later in the day, Yang met his counterpart from the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party, Kim Hyon-kyu.

During the meeting, Kim demanded that the KNP agree to call the Assembly into session together with the RDP.

Yang expressed his conditional willingness to accept the demand. "The KNP will accept it, if the ruling party opposes the proposed session," he said.

RDP's Kim said, "The sooner the session convenes, the better... When the session is held, parliamentary power should be invoked to investigate the incident."

The floor leaders are expected to meet again soon to continue discussions on the proposed session.

Meantime, DJP Secretary General Yi Chun-ku responded unfavorably to the convening of a special Assembly session at an early date.

"It is difficult for our party to agree to an early convening of a special Assembly session because we are working on a plan to prepare for a national convention June 10," he explained.

The ruling party will hold the convention to select a presidential candidate.

KOREA HERALD Urges 'Whole Truth'

SK240127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Aftermath of Cover-up"]

[Text] To cure a malady, its cause must be found. Likewise, the best way to solve the case of the death by torture of a Seoul university student last January was to find the truth and then take due action.

Unfortunately, the whole truth was not found and the case was not brought to justice as it should have been. Three more police officers were found to have been involved in the fatal interrogation in addition to the two who have already been indicted. The prosecution is conducting a probe to determine whether any higher-ranking police officers were responsible for fabricating evidence.

The allegations of fabrication have aroused indignation and must be answered with appropriate action on the part of law-enforcement authorities. Otherwise their credibility will be inexorably damaged.

Yesterday President Chon Tu-hwan ordered a thorough investigation into the torture incident to leave no stone unturned in uncovering all the facts. The cabinet was told to bring the truth to the people and to take relevant legal actions against the perpetrators. President Chon did well to show his determination to solve the unanswered questions remaining from the torture incident, considering its seriousness.

When the incident was first disclosed, President Chon took unprecedentedly prompt action to dismiss the pertinent cabinet minister, the police chief and other responsible officials as well as to establish a cabinet committee for human rights protection. He did not hesitate to express his regret over the incident. Mindful of all this, it is deplorable that the unfortunate incident is causing anger anew due to a cover-up.

Of course, the death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University junior, from fatal interrogation is inconsistent with a democratic society. Thus, the government and the people wanted to make the unfortunate incident an occasion for putting an end to all such occurrences. They, however, suffered bitter frustration when it was revealed there had been a cover-up.

Needless to say, distorting or concealing some aspects of the torture incident is bound to crucially impair the popular faith in the police. Under no circumstances, as President Chon said, should such acts be tolerated. The only choice left for the authorities is to show the people the truth of the incident so as to clear up popular misgivings. The prosecution and police should demonstrate, through deeds, that they are truly guardians of justice and conscientiousness in a country ruled by the law of land.

Regrettably, police officers have on several occasions attempted to cover up the truth of the torture incident, only to be exposed in the end. This dishonest behavior has only made things worse, reinforcing the people's suspicions. It may be a human foible, but it is the last thing the people responsible for enforcing law are supposed to do.

They should be made aware that the aftermath of dishonesty is a vicious cycle involving themselves and society. The torture incident is a telling example. To head off undesirable consequences, the whole truth should be produced as soon as possible and all people found to be responsible for the cover-up must be brought to justice.

Bar Association To Investigate Cover-Up

SK240138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 87 p.3

[Text] The Korean Bar Association yesterday formed a task force to investigate the alleged cover-up of the torture death of a Seoul National University student in January.

The association said in a statement the seven-member task force will launch their own probe into the controversy tomorrow.

The association charged that the cover-up of the death of Pak Chong-chol is no less serious a crime than the fatal torture administered itself.

"We could not help but launch an investigation in order to protect human rights," the statement said.

The team will be led by lawyer Yu Hyon-sok, chairman of the association's Human Rights Committee.

The association called on the government to guarantee free investigative activities by the task force.

The Korean Catholic Priests' Council for Justice, which disclosed the fabrication of the torture death, asked Friday that the Bar Association conduct its own probe into the killing.

"We will try to interview detained policemen and other relevant people and examine investigation documents possessed by the prosecution," the statement said.

The association alleged that few people would trust the outcome of the prosecution's investigation into the cover-up.

Incident Revival May Hurt DJP

SK240610 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 87 p 2

["Week in Review" column by staff reporter Yun Kuk-han]

[Text] The death of a college student who died from police torture early this year is once again creating a stir in the nation's political circles.

The death, which surprised the entire nation when it was revealed in January, is likely to lead to extreme confrontations between the ruling and the opposition parties.

Rival political parties are certain to engage in harsh disputes over ways of coping with the alleged police cover-up in the torture death incident.

The prosecution announced Thursday that three more police officers were found to have been involved in the Jan. 13 torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a student of Seoul National University.

The authorities concerned announced in January that only two police officers were involved.

The case, however, drew fresh concern Tuesday when a group of Roman Catholic priests issued a statement alleging that the two policemen arrested in January were not actually involved in the torture.

The revelation took the DJP completely by surprise, which had been on the offensives against the opposition Reunification Democratic Party on the party's controversial unification plank.

Deploring the occurrence of the incident, the ruling DJP asked the cabinet to establish all the facts at an early date and urged a thorough investigation in order to clear up the people's misgivings.

Undoubtedly, the incident dealt a serious blow to the ruling party which has been staging its local chapter reorganization rallies in preparation for the June 10 national convention.

First of all, the DJP is worried that the "shock" of the additional arrests may affect the convention which is to elect the party's presidential candidate.

There were observations that the incident may develop to such an extent that it requires the shakeup of the ruling party and the cabinet.

Any change of the cabinet and the party may affect the DJP's political timetable, according to the observations.

Second, the party is worried about the loss of credit from the people regarding its efforts to accomplish democratic development.

Besides, the fact that the case has been first revealed by a religious organization, which is said to represent the opposition voice outside the Assembly, harasses the DJP.

The party is afraid that fierce struggle led by extreme opposition forces may follow, bringing to naught its efforts to persuade the people on the inevitability of the April 13 decision to shelve constitutional reform debate until after 1988.

The ruling DJP has so far asserted that the government's decision has been put across to the people "to a large extent."

In this respect, to subdue the issue at the earliest, the DJP may take positive actions on such matters as the convocation of an extra Assembly session, improvement of human rights and others.

On the contrary, the opposition parties, represented by the RDP, are poised to put into high gear their political offensives against the ruling camp.

The opposition parties--New Korea Democratic and the Korea National as well as the RDP--criticized the government and the DJP for "deceiving the people."

And the RDP demanded that the entire cabinet resign immediately to take responsibility for the alleged cover-up.

In addition, party leader Kim Yong-sam called on the President to apologize for the case.

Needless to say, what the main opposition party aims at in the long run is to make the ruling camp revoke its April 13 decision and revive the constitutional debate.

Describing the presidential decision of April as a "plot to perpetuate its rule," the party maintains that the constitutional revision should be achieved to meet the requirements of the people.

The RDP also demanded that a parliamentary power to investigate the incident be invoked when a special Assembly is convened.

However, there are people in the opposition party who are negative as to how much the incident will prove helpful for the change of phase.

And in that account, they are concerned about the possible criticisms from dissident organizations.

The dissident groups have often chided that the RDP has not worked well enough to explain its *raison d'etre* of a "clear-cut and powerful" opposition party.

When the torture death incident came into light in January, the ruling and opposition parties clashed sharply on the methods of settling the issue, though they agreed to call for a thorough investigation of the case.

Now, the new revelation of the tragic incident may push the nation's rival political parties into another showdown.

Money Given to Wives of Policemen

SK260043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 87 p 3

[Text] The wife of a policeman detained in connection with his involvement in the torture death of a Seoul National University student insisted yesterday that she has received a combined total of 31,300,000 won on eight separate occasions from the National Police Headquarters since her husband was arrested on Jan. 19.

Mrs. Kim Ae-sun, 37, wife of Lt. Cho Han-kyong, the alleged chief interrogator in the torture-murder case of Pak Chong-chol, told reporters at her Protestant church that she refrained from disclosing receipt of the "consolation" money for fear that the disclosure might hurt her husband.

"When I visited the NPH on Feb. 24, a high-ranking police officer gave me and Mrs. Kim Kun-hwa, 29, wife of Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu, an envelope each, which contained 10 checks for 1 million won each," she said.

She revealed that four other senior NPH officers, including Pak Cho-won, a deputy chief of the NPH, were present when they were presented with the money.

She was provided with 15 million won from the Anti-communist Investigation Division to rent a house in Songsan-dong, Mapo-gu on Feb. 3, she also claimed.

Earlier, she said that she received 3 million won from Kang Min-chang, the then NPH director, and 300,000 to 500,000 won monthly from February to this month.

She maintained that the NPH deputy director Pak showed a bank book with 100 million won deposited in the names of Lt. Cho and Sgt. Kang each to the two jailed policemen while meeting with them around early last month.

She quoted her husband as telling her, "Pak proposed to me that the bank book be handed over to me when the incident is smoothly completed."

"I personally confirmed the proposal when I visited my husband in Uijongbu Prison in mid-April," she argued.

Five Policemen Reenact Torture

SK260007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 87 p 3

[Text] The five policemen now in detention for their suspected roles in the torture death on Jan. 14 of a college student were found to have participated in torturing the collegian.

A policeman who earlier disclaimed direct involvement in the killing of Pak Chong-chol was also found to have pressed Pak's head against the edge of a bathtub, suffocating him to death.

Pak's two hands were tied and his body was lifted by police investigators and the head was put into the bathtub.

These facts were disclosed Sunday in an on-the-spot investigation on the five imprisoned police officers.

The on-the-scene probe was conducted in the Anti-communist Investigation Division in Kalwol-dong, Yongsan-gu, for about 40 minutes from 7:20 a.m. under the command of two senior prosecutors from the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office.

It was exposed in the re-enactment of the torture that two policemen--Lt. Hwang Chong-ung and Senior Patrolman Pan Kum-kon--held up Pak's body and administered water tortures with the help of others.

When the SNU linguistics major put up a stiff resistance, Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu who was in the water-filled bathtub pushed Pak's head against the bathtub rim, leading him to asphyxiation. Kang was earlier quoted as telling his wife that he did not play the key role in the torture.

The five jailed policemen re-enacted the major activities which took place from 8:10 a.m. on Jan. 14 when Pak was taken to the investigation division building until 11:20 a.m. on the same day when he was tortured to death.

In particular, they calmly re-enacted their roles in torturing with water with the presence of the two senior prosecutors and five high-ranking officers of the Anti-communist Investigation Division.

Taking it into account that the building is a security-sensitive structure, only two "pool" reporters were allowed to be present at the re-enactment session. No photographers were allowed to be inside the building.

A prison guard who escorted the five police officers played a role of the late Pak during the re-enactment.

The on-the-spot investigation results showed that water torture was imposed on Pak on several occasions.

Around 10:30 a.m. on Jan. 14, Sgt. Kang and Senior Patrolman Yi Chong-ho took Pak to an interrogation room of the investigation division building and Lt. Cho Han-kyong started interrogating him about 20 minutes later.

After Pak refused to disclose the whereabouts of a student activist, Lt. Cho ordered Yi to fill the bathtub.

Then, Cho ordered Pak to put his head into the bathtub. Sensing that Pak was not going to respond to gentle persuasion, Cho instructed Sgt. Kang, Lt. Hwang Chong-ung and Senior Patrolman Pan to conduct water torture against Pak around 11:10 a.m.

Firmly holding Pak's two arms, Hwang and Pan pressed his neck against the bathtub rim while Sgt. Kang, grabbing Pak's hair, plunged his head into the water.

Pak resisted the torture for about one minute, and Yi was ordered to join the torture.

Shortly before the last water submergence one of the policemen tied Pak's two hands behind the shoulder to prevent him from writhing.

Then two of them lifted Pak's body and Sgt. Kang pressed his head against the bathtub rim.

While the water torture was under way, Lt. Cho pressed Pak to reveal the place where the wanted student was staying.

After the two-minute submergence, they found Pak unconscious.

Astonished, Lt. Cho ordered his juniors to lay Pak on a bed.

After confirming that Pak lost consciousness around 11:20 a.m., four police officers by order of Cho administered a series of artificial respiration on Pak's body.

The on-the-spot investigation focused on the scenes of water torture which led to the death of the 21-year-old college student.

No investigation was made to determine the cause of about 15 blood clots in Pak's body and on the signs of alleged electricity torture that dissident groups claimed Pak suffered during the interrogation.

Senior prosecutor Sin Chang-on who commanded the investigation said that Sgt. Kang denied his involvement in the torture-murder case at first but he later admitted his role in the incident.

DJP Considers Special Assembly Session

SK250035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is weighing a plan to hold a special National Assembly session even before its national convention to choose a presidential candidate on June 10.

A party source said yesterday that "our position is that the session will be called after the national convention because we have to prepare for that event."

"However, we cannot but consider an early session, if the three opposition parties combine to call the session (to tackle the alleged cover-up plot of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol)," he said.

The three opposition parties, including the Reunification Democratic Party, are pressing the DJP to agree to hold the session immediately.

The DJP source said, "Some party members are of the opinion that it would be better for the general atmosphere in the convention if we could allay the suspicions aroused by the torture death scandal through the House session."

The floor leaders of the DJP and the RDP are expected to huddle today to narrow their differences over the timing of the convocation.

But, the whips, even though they reach an accord on the date of the convocation, are sure to disagree about the opposition-demanded invocation of the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs with regard to the cover-up scandal.

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CSO: 4100/203

KWANGJU INCIDENT REMEMBERED BY MANY

ROK Organizes Memorial Service

OW180303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 18 May KYODO--Some 200 people attended an opposition-sponsored memorial service Monday on the 7th anniversary of an antigovernment uprising in Kwangju, South Korea.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the recently established opposition Reunification Democratic Party, termed the insurrection in the southern city where many students were killed an heroic act for justice and democracy.

The gathering was held in the Seoul office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy headed by South Korea's leading dissident Kim Tae-chung.

Kim, who is currently under house arrest, issued a statement saying that efforts must be made to reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident, restore the honor of the victims and realize the country's democratization.

Kim Yong-sam and his supporters founded the Reunification Democratic Party after breaking away from South Korea's major opposition New Korea Democratic Party last April.

Kim also said Monday that the government should withdraw its earlier decision to shelve reform of the constitution.

President Chon Tu-hwan announced on 13 April that he would postpone the question of rewriting the constitution until after the 1988 summer olympics in Seoul.

Under the current constitution, the president is elected by an American style electoral college. Kim Yong-sam and other opposition politicians have been demanding that voters be allowed to take part in direct presidential polls.

In Kwangju, about 500 relatives of the victims of the uprising attended a memorial service.

Police seized effigies brought to the city's cemetery where the memorial service took place. Some 20 people protested by police action and a city-owned car was set afire.

About 3,000 riot police were mobilized.

Kim Tae-chung Marks Anniversary

SK180016 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 May 87 p 11

[Text] On 16 May, Kim Tae-chung's secretary issued a memorial address in Kim's name marking the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju incident which falls on 18 May. In the statement, Kim said: Today I am convinced that we will achieve without fail the cause of democratizing society through an orderly and peaceful people's struggle. I renew my pledge toward this goal before the souls of those who fell during the Kwangju incident.

Kim went on: What I plan to do now is to devote myself to ushering in genuine democracy in this land, so as to give solace to the souls of those who fell during the Kwangju incident, and to help realize the unfulfilled aspirations of those who fell during the Kwangju incident, the citizens of Kwangju, and the entire population in the country.

He continued: Although I do not, absolutely not, hope for revenge, I believe that democratization of Korea, an explanation of what has happened during the Kwangju incident, and restoration and compensation for the Kwangju citizens are absolutely necessary. This is the duty and responsibility of all of us who are living.

Kwangju Students Vow 'Street Struggles'

SK160237 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 87 p 3

[Text] KWANGJU--Some 1,500 Chonnam National University students made a vow to stage "street struggles" until next Monday in a campus rally yesterday.

The students have continued violent demonstrations for 5 days running to mark the tragic Kwangju incident on 18 May of 1980, boycotting classes for three consecutive days.

After the campus rally, demonstrating students clashed with riot police forces firing tear-gas bombs, chanting such slogans as "terminate the idea of preserving the current constitution."

Riot Police Deployed

SK170144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 87 p 3

[Text] Kwangju--Police deployed a 3,000 strong riot police force here in anticipation of mass protests on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the bloody Kwangju riot on [18] May 1980.

Student councils of four universities in Kwangju including Chonnam National University and several dissident organizations planned to hold a mass rally in protest of the 13 April government decision and in commemoration of the Kwangju incident on the plaza in front of the Cholla-namdo provincial administration building at 7 am yesterday.

Chonnam police termed the rally illegal and blocked it, deploying 15 companies of riot police at sites where demonstrations were planned.

UNIVERSITIES TOLD TO PUNISH POSTGRADUATES FOR STATEMENTS

SK170123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 87 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday directed colleges and universities to discipline graduate school students who issued statements in protest of the 13 April government decision to suspend constitutional debates until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The ministry ordered administrators of 114 schools nationwide to punish graduate school students who played leading roles and were involved in the issuance of the statements calling for the resumption of free discussions on constitutional revision.

A ministry spokesman said that the step was taken because the statements not only violate school regulations banning political activities but also is feared to incite undergraduates to stage antigovernment rallies and demonstrations.

School administrators were told to map out a set of measures to discourage postgraduate students from participating in issuing such statements.

Since the end of last month, grad students from 11 schools have issued the statements, demanding democratic constitutional change. The schools included Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sogang, Sunggyungwan, Kyonghui, Konguk, and Kungmin Universities.

More than 1,800 graduate students who are taking master's and doctoral courses at Seoul National University issued a statement on 8 May, demanding the scrapping of the government decision to ban debates on constitutional revision.

They also opposed the alleged U.S. support for the government decision.

On 30 April, 421 postgraduate students of Korea University issued a similar statement.

/12232

CSO: 4100/200

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED--Taegu--A 360-strong riot police force entered the campus of Yongnam University and led away 54 students who were staging a sit-in at the student hall yesterday morning. Police said some of the arrested were responsible for seizing a policeman the day before. Patrolman Yi Tae-tol, 35, of Kyongsan police department, was taken and beaten by six Yongnam students while he was checking the campus situation near school Friday afternoon. He was also robbed of a walkie talkie during the violence. He was later released upon the intervention by the school authorities and was hospitalized at the Yongnam University Hospital for treatment. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 87 p 3 SK] /6091

COURT SENTENCES DISSIDENT--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced Paek Ki-wan, 55, vice chairman of the dissident group Mintongnyon, to eight months in jail with a stay of execution for two years on charges of leading an "illegal" rally in July, 1986 at Myongdong Cathedral. Paek was charged with violating the law regulating assembly and demonstrations. He was arrested last December while heading to the rally, held in connection with the alleged sexual harassment of a female activist during the police questioning in the Puchon police station. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 3 SK] /6091

KNP SEEKS MEETING OF PARTY LEADERS--The minor opposition Korea National Party yesterday decided to promote a meeting of party representatives to discuss ways of breaking the current political stalemate. In a conference of key officers at party headquarters, KNP president Yi Man-sop pointed out that political unrest is being deepened due to sharp confrontations between the opposing camps over the government's April 13 step to shelve constitutional revision. The situation has been further aggravated by the controversy over the platform of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party. "A prolonged severance of dialogue among political parties will greatly affect the political situation and the people's livelihood," Yi said. He called on the leaders of political parties to accept his suggestion for inter-party talks. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 3 SK] /6091

NKDP DEMANDS DEMOCRATIC REFORM OF CONSTITUTION--Minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday called on the government to accept the people's demand for a democratic reform of the Constitution and steps for democracy "in a humble manner." NKDP spokesman Rep. Chong Chae-won asserted in a statement that the ruling camp is applying various forms of pressure on students, professors and artists to stop their signature-gathering campaign protesting the government's decision to defer constitutional amendment until after the Olympics in 1988. He denounced the government for taking discriminatory measures against those who have participated in the signature campaign, restricting their academic and artistic activities. He said, "The government and the ruling party should abandon its anachronistic adherence to violence at the earliest possible date and humbly accept the people's united call demanding the constitutional revision for the sake of national reconciliation." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 87 p 2 SK] /6091

COMPLAINT AGAINST KIM TAE-CHUNG HOUSE ARREST--Two Korean Bar Association (KBA) lawyers yesterday filed a complaint with the Supreme Prosecutor's Office against two high-ranking police officers for Kim Tae-chung's illegal arrest. Attorneys Kang Chul-sun and Pyon Chong-su of the association's Human Rights Committee lodged the complaint against directors of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau and the Mapo Police Station. In the complaint, they argued that Kim's house arrest would not be tolerated in a democratic country. Kim has been confined to his home in Tinggyo-dong, Mapo-gu. since April 10 with a group of policemen from the Mapo Police Station positioned outside his home. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 87 p 3 SK] /6091

YOUTHS IN KWANGJU ATTACK DJP CHAPTER--Kwangju (YONHAP)--An estimated 100 youths yesterday staged a violent demonstration in front of the Kwangju district chapter of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, police said. The ralliers, who appeared to be collegians, hurled about 50 gasoline bombs and stones at a building here which houses the district chapter around 8:20 p.m. while shouting antigovernment slogans, police said. However, the office suffered no damage as it is on the sixth floor of the building. The gasoline bombs and stones dealt minor damage to the first floor of the building, according to police. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 87 p 3 SK] /6091

LAWMAKER PAK KWANG-YONG JOINS RDP--An independent Assemblyman, Pak Kwang-yong yesterday entered the new opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. With Pak's entry, the RDP has 69 lawmakers. Pak was one of the five lawmakers who followed Rep. Yi Ki-taek, former vice president of the New Korea Democratic Party, when the NKDP split last month. Of the five, Reps. Pan Hyong-sik, Song Won-yong, as well as Pak have joined the RDP. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 87 p 2 SK] /6091

FIVE STUDENTS GIVEN PRISON TERMS--Pusan (YONHAP)--The Pusan District Court yesterday sentenced five college students to three to four years in prison for their roles in the attempted seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center here

last December. Three other students were released with a two-year suspended term later in the day. The eight students, all from Pusan National University, were caught trying to seize the U.S. facility in central Pusan on Dec. 25, 1986. Fourteen policemen guarding the building suffered burns and other injuries when the students attacked them with firebombs and steel pipes during the raid, according to court documents. Judge Kim In-su handed down a four-year prison term to Chong Tong-su and Kim Chong-sop, both 23 years old. The judge also passed a three-year term to Kim Yong-suk, 23, a coed and a leading member of the radical student group Chamintu, Ho Song-mu, 24, and Chong Pyong-pok, 21. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 87 p 3 SK] /6091

STUDENTS STAGE RALLIES--About 9,600 students from 29 colleges and universities staged antigovernment rallies and demonstrations yesterday. In Seoul, an estimated 4,400 students from 12 schools, including 2,000 from Yonsei University and 1,000 from Seoul National University took part in rallies and demonstrations, the National Police Headquarters said. The number of students in provincial cities who held such rallies and demonstrations was estimated at 5,200 from 17 schools. They included 600 from Chonbuk National University, 500 from Kongju National Teachers' College and 400 from Chonnam National University. At Yonsei University, nearly 2,000 students staged a violent antigovernment rally. After the rally, the students tried to march out of the school gates around 4:10 pm, chanting such antigovernment slogans as "Democratic constitutional revision," and "Down with military dictatorship." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in english 16 May 87 p 3 SK] /12232

UNIVERSITIES TO PREVENT DISTURBANCES--The Ministry of Education yesterday instructed colleges and universities to work out a set of measures aimed at preventing campus disturbances expected to be triggered by student activists on the eve of the Kwangju civil disturbances on 17-18 May in 1980. The ministry also instructed schools to minimize the scale and the number of on campus events to be held in commemoration of the incident. School administrators were also told to call riot police in their campuses when violent campus unrest occurs. The ministry told them to suspend classes if the anticipated campus violence worsened. They were ordered to seize petrol bombs, placards, printed material to be used in on- and off-campus rallies and demonstrations and to prepare fire-fighting equipment to prevent possible outbreak of arson. In addition, the ministry instructed them to prohibit students other than those of their schools from entering campuses. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 May 87 p 3 SK] /12232

CATHOLIC COUNCIL'S ALLEGATION INVESTIGATED--In a meeting of party executive members held on 19 May, the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] decided to form an investigation team to probe the true picture of the death of Pak Chong-chol who died as a result of torture upon hearing that the Korean Catholic Council for Justice and Peace alleged that the investigation results had been fabricated and that true culprits are not the ones who are now awaiting trial. The investigation team is composed of seven RDP lawmakers--Mok Yo-sang, Ho Kyong-map, Chang Ki-uk, Sin Ki-ha, An Tong-son, Mun Chong-su, Song Chon-yong, Kim Tong-chu--with lawmaker Mok as chairman. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 87 p 7 BK] /12913

CSO: 4107/184

ROK DAILY: U.S. PRESSURE MAY DEVASTATE ECONOMY

SK230128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 87 p 10

[Article by KOREA TIMES correspondent Yu Chin-su: "'Arrogance of Superpower' Harms ROK Economy"]

[Text] Washington--The export-driven Korean economy is likely to sputter under the economic pressure from the United States. The pressure could result in devastating economic damage to Korea.

For having taken a small piece of the American economic pie, the leader in the economic world is moving to choke off growth of the young Korean economy which has been growing under its shelter.

What's more, some U.S. politicians, against the backdrop of ever-rising pessimism over worldwide trade tensions, are trying to lump Korea together with Japan, labeling it Asia's "second Japan."

The world's strongest industrial power is ready to wield a dangerous economic hammer indiscriminately. The hammering will deal a killing blow to a far more fragile Korean economy.

However, Korea, depending heavily on the U.S. market, has little choice but to bow to U.S. pressure. "The arrogance of superpowers is strongly felt," commented a Korean observer.

U.S. Administration officials and Congressmen are taking a "none-of-our-business" attitude toward the serious economic problems Korea is faced with.

Rather, they have demanded that Korea open its domestic market wider to provide freer access to nearly all American goods and services including advertising and farm products.

Shocking us is their demand that Korea improve the market access of U.S. goods as soon as possible for its economic survival. The demand is seen not as a gesture of bluff but a real threat.

If they vent their spleen on their feeble trade partner, Korea will surely be labeled a second Japan and be doomed to become a scapegoat of U.S. trade retaliation, observers said.

What's more serious, members of the U.S. Congress have gone so far as to demand economic sanctions directed against the Korean economy in connection with Korean politics. They emphasized the need for political development commensurate with the vitality of the Korean economy. Their voices are becoming louder lately, a sharp departure from the erstwhile "quiet diplomacy."

Unless the demand for full democracy is met, Korea is likely to be subject to a certain type of economic punishment.

The overt threat against the Korean economy and politics in the name of greater democracy was voiced widely and strongly during my stay in U.S. cities including Washington D.C. where Ilhae Institute of Korea and the Brookings Institution arranged free-debate sessions between Korean journalists and influential American figures.

A Korean observer residing here intoned: "Some Americans are treating Korea as their virtual colony. The recent remarks led me to believe that they were intervening in Korean politics instead of offering good advices to Korea.

"Our sovereignty and national pride are trampled upon. Such arrogance of a superpower should be downplayed in the days to come in order to maintain the existing friendly ties between the two allies."

Last year, the resource-poor Korea posted its first-ever current account surplus due mainly to a \$7 billion trade surplus with the United States.

The figure last year was compared with trade surplus with the U.S. of \$58.6 billion for Japan, \$23.3 billion for Canada, \$15.6 billion for West Germany and \$15.5 billion for Taiwan. Korea's figure accounted for merely 4 percent of the U.S. trade deficit of \$170 billion last year.

What has the northeast Asia's bastion of anti-communism in high dudgeon was that the longstanding and closest ally, the United States, "blood-tied" since the 1950-53 Korean War, turned a deaf ear to Korean pleas concerning the market-opening program.

The strongest economic powerhouse has been merciless, ignoring many significant problems Korea is facing.

Korea has to repay a huge amount of foreign debt totalling \$45 billion, which ranks fourth in the world. She, under incessant military threats from the North Korean Communists, has a big security burden and is spending six percent of the GNP on national defense.

The other problems underline political unrest involving the suspension of debates on the constitutional change, ensuing general elections and preparations for the Summer Olympics next year.

Their cool response came from a lot of concerns including lagging productivity, deteriorating competitiveness, the ever-falling value of the dollar, the snowballing debt and the Third World debt problem.

They noted that trade must be a two-way deal. The two-way trading must take precedence over the significant problems their trade partners are facing.

The United States also demanded a drastic and sudden currency revaluation in an effort to erase the red figure in trade. The appreciation of the Korean currency could go up to 10 percent this year.

Under U.S. pressure, Korea announced a sweeping plan--the first of its kind among U.S. trading partners--to freeze its trade surplus with the U.S. this year to last year's level of \$7 billion.

The tougher stand against its small trading partners like Korea illustrates that the United States is losing its dominance in the world economy. As U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker put it recently, "We are rather obviously in danger of losing control over our own economic destiny."

Making things worse, the world economy seems poised to slide into a recession. Recently, business leaders warned of rising threats of a recession stemming from the weak dollar and higher inflation.

The bleak economic forecast will do great harm to the Korean economy which enjoyed the first trade surplus in its history thanks to the "three drops" in oil prices, the value of the dollar and interest rates.

Drawing great concerns is that the rising protectionist sentiment in America might add fuel to anti-American student movements, stung by the gloomy picture of economy.

Korea, Land of Morning Calm, calls for economic prosperity based on political stability.

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CSO: 4100/203

BANK OF KOREA REPORTS GROWTH IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

SK180144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Seoul, 18 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy, boosted by booming exports, grew by 15.6 percent in real terms in the first quarter, the Bank of Korea reported Monday.

The gross national product totaled 11.8 trillion won (14.2 billion U.S. dollars: 1 dollar is worth 830 won) at 1980 constant prices, up 15.6 percent from a year earlier.

According to the Central Bank, the quarterly growth rate was the highest recorded since the 1st quarter of 1979, when the economy expanded by 16.1 percent.

The robust expansion was led by a hefty 30.6 percent increase, in terms of quantity, in overseas shipments of commodities and services.

Meanwhile, Korea's importation of goods and services jumped by 15.9 percent in the 1st quarter, the Central Bank said.

By industry, output in the manufacturing sector rose by 18.7 percent. While output of the heavy and chemical industries rose by 23.9 percent, that of the light industries grew by 11.9 percent.

Reflecting the overall economic upturn, electricity and gas expanded by 23.8 percent, construction by 12.9 percent and services by 12.7 percent.

As a result of poor performances posted by the livestock and coastal fish culturing industries, the agro-fisheries sector recorded a negative growth rate of 7.2 percent from the corresponding period of 1986, the Central Bank added.

Meanwhile, spending in the private sector increased by 6.8 percent. A large portion of the private sector's consumption expenditures was accounted for by expensive durable consumer products, such as passenger cars, TV sets and refrigerators, as well as services.

Consumption expenditures in the government sector rose by 7.3 percent. Most of the government's expenditures were used to finance various development projects.

Total expenditures in the 1st quarter rose by 13.7 percent, up 2.8 percentage points from the same period last year.

Investments in fixed assets, a key yardstick for measuring overall economic recovery, increased by 16.7 percent in the 1st quarter, compared with 13.7 percent a year earlier.

The growth rate of investments in machinery and other production facilities declined from 24.1 percent in the 1st quarter of 1986 to 19.9 percent in the first 3 months of this year, the Central Bank said.

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CSO: 4100/200

EXTENT OF RATE EXCHANGE WAR DISCUSSED

Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 26 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Strengthening the Japanese Yen and the Korean Won"]

[Text] The value of the dollar has dropped against the Japanese yen and remains below the 150-yen level. For this reason the value of the yen has risen abruptly. The yen exchange rate, which declined to 148.4 yen to the dollar at the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market on the 24th, weakened further by mid-morning on the 25th, still plummeting and coming to a rest at 140 yen. This was the first time that the exchange rate had dropped below the 150-yen-to-the-dollar level since it was recorded at 149.98 for a brief time last 19 January.

The sharp rise in the value of the yen this time was occasioned when U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Baker stated in a British television interview that there is no lower limit in dollar pricing. The U.S. sharply devalued the dollar after a Group of Five financial summit conference on 22 September year before last, but the situation concerning foreign currency expenditure has even more greatly deteriorated. Recently, therefore, the U.S. has strongly debated an even larger decline in the dollar value.

Meanwhile, in order to improve international spending and foreign currency flow, the U.S. once again has increased its pressure on Japan and West Germany to accelerate their domestic consumption, and Japan and West Germany have reiterated their pledges to do so. Essentially, however, Japan and West Germany are ignoring these very promises, merely reducing their rates of interest, and not faithfully expanding consumer spending. Full-scale measures to broaden consumer spending, such as expanding public finances, are being withheld and, in so doing, the prime factor in the rise of the yen and mark cannot be lessened. If the U.S. facilitates a depreciation in the value of the dollar, the values of the yen and the mark will rise with little difficulty. Secretary Baker's statement points to just that, and can be viewed as pressuring Japan and Germany to broaden consumption.

We see that the U.S. does not believe that the yen will rise abruptly at this time. But this is only a superficial view for the recent shift in the exchange rate says that it will. At the Group of Seven finance ministers conference which opened in Paris last 22 February, all the nations concerned agreed to intervene cooperatively should the exchange rate drop below 150 yen to the

dollar, and this agreement is evidence that each nation is working to impede a crash. It is known that the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States has taken in assets of several hundred million dollars in U.S. currency and that England is intervening for the first time in the Foreign Exchange Market. In the midst of this, it is estimated that Japan, on just 1 day, the 24th, purchased \$1.5 to \$2 billion in U.S. currency. We have witnessed this in spite of their saying that it not raising the value of the yen any higher and preserving the status quo they are cooperating with the efforts of the other nations.

however, if U.S. foreign investments and expenditures are not able to improve, and if Japan and Germany continue to show no faith in expanding their consumer spending, the dollar value could fall at any time or the U.S. could effect its devaluation. Frankly, Japan is not in a position readily to launch a program of broadening its domestic consumption. They do not even have plans on how to deal with the strain placed on the yen. In this situation, our country, which is cutting the deficit with Japan, is reducing imports from and increasing exports to Japan. This is an excellent opportunity to initiate a balance in commerce and trade with them. Yet, shall we say that "light always precedes shadows"?

All these things at this time, the acute rise of our nation's currency (won) and U.S. pressure to promote consumption, is burdensome. Indeed, just how far will this exchange rate war go!

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CSO· 4107/150

SPECULATION ON EFFECTS OF 10 PERCENT RISE OF WON

Seoul HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpt] If the rate of won against the dollar is increased, it will generate a \$1.57 billion deficit in operating costs.

On the 23d, following its own annual industrial estimate model used for the past 5 years since 1981, KIET estimated the following results under simulated conditions. If the value of the won was raised 10 percent, it would generate a 5.53 percent decrease in exports, a 2.85 percent increase in imports and a \$1.57 billion deficit in operating costs. Accordingly, they estimated that the GDP [gross domestic product] would decline by 1.9 percent.

Under the circumstance that the rate of yen rises 10 percent against the dollar, there would be a depreciation in the value of the won by 2.3 percent and, due to the trading power of the yen, exports and imports would increase 0.81 and 0.14 percent respectively. Further, the balance of revenue versus expenditure would improve by \$360 million.

In addition, if the economy of the Organization of Economic Cooperative Development (OECD) grows by 1 percent, our nation's exports over 5 years would increase by 2.06 percent and the GDP would be raised by 0.65 percent.

If the prices of imported manufactured goods are increased 10 percent, it would stimulate a direct increase in both production costs and consumer prices, raising production costs by 1.08 percent and consumer prices (GDP deflator) by 1.71 percent. Accordingly, they estimate a decline in production and investment and a drop in the GDP by 0.24 percent.

The results of simulating a reduction in the rate of corporate income tax by 10 percent were that capital costs would decrease by 29.6 percent, production costs decrease by 8.3 percent, investments increase by 16.1 percent and, accordingly, the GDP would increase by 6.6 percent.

In addition, with a 5 percent reduction in interest rates, there would be a similar 10 percent reduction in corporate taxes, capital costs and production costs would decline 26.1 and 8.7 percent respectively, and consumer prices would be lowered 6.7 percent.

Beyond this, if the volume of currency were to be expanded by 10 percent, it is estimated that the increase in liquidity would encourage corporate investments, raising investments 7.34 percent and holding consumer prices to an increase of only 0.36 percent.

The effects of each of these variable simulations are the results of KIET's presumptive and definitive analysis of 112 macroeconomic models.

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ROK PAPER ON IRAQI MISSILE ATTACK ON U.S. SHIP

SK200406 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 May 87 p 3

[Article by foreign desk editor Kang Pyong-tae from the column "Reporter's Eye": "Arrogance of the United States"]

[Text] A very interesting interpretation of the missile attack on a U.S. frigate in the Persian Gulf has surfaced in the United States. According to this interpretation, not only has the attack proved the superiority of French-made "Exocet" missiles, but it has also reaffirmed the vulnerability of an arrogant superpower. Although only a single U.S. ship was mistakenly hit upon by the "Exocet" missile fired from an Iraqi aircraft, some American analysts interpret the missile attack on the ship as a direct hit on the arrogance of the United States, which has claimed that it would protect the searoutes in the Persian Gulf by deploying a symbolic U.S. fleet.

American analysts who take this position likened the missile attack on the U.S. frigate to the bombing of the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut in 1983. The United States, which had earlier deployed Marines in Beirut in order to bring the chaotic situation in Lebanon under control, had to hurriedly withdraw them after a Muslim truck filled with explosives blew up at the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut, killing 240 Marines. In the aftermath of such terrorist attacks on U.S. troops, the United States had to swallow denunciations that it deployed military forces for vague political reasons without any firm policies to deal with the chaotic situation in Lebanon--a political blunder. Some analysts hold that the missile attack on a U.S. Naval ship should be attributed to the arrogance on the part of the United States, which has repeated its mistake.

What must be noted in this regard is that the so-called "arrogance" of the United States is not a reference to U.S. military capabilities. What these American analysts are talking about is the superiority of the "Exocet" missile, but not the fighting power of the U.S. fleet. Military analysts say that it would have been impossible for the attacked U.S. ship to dodge the low-flying "Exocet" missile, which cruises at the altitude of 2 to 3 meters, no matter how well the ship may have been equipped with an anti-missile defense system.

They also say that if the United States had increased the number of ships composing the symbolic U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf from the current 6 to 30 or 40--enough to protect the sealanes in the region--the risk of being attacked would have gone up accordingly.

Now, what do these American analysts mean by their reference to "arrogance" of the United States, a superpower? They may have meant to say that attempting to reduce the damage being inflicted by the oil tanker war, a part of the Iran-Iraq war which is being fought on behalf of the complex political dynamism and interests of the superpowers, without making efforts to bring an end to the war, is in itself a paradox. Such a notion may help one explain the unanswered aspects of the missile attack on a U.S. ship which the United States, the victim, and Iraq, the offender, unanimously claim to be an accident.

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CSO: 4107/184

DAILY VIEWS MOSCOW-PYONGYANG MILITARY TIES

SK202347 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Moscow-Pyongyang Military Ties"]

[Text] Recent visits by Soviet military missions to Pyongyang are added indications of increasingly close military cooperation between the two Communist allies.

The first high-powered Soviet mission was led by Soviet Vice Minister of Defense and Naval Chief of Staff Vladimir Chernavin and the later one by Vice Defense Minister and Chief of Civil Defense Command Gen. Vladimir Kovorov.

Both groups were in Pyongyang in these past few weeks. It is not known what they discussed, but diplomatic analysts view the visits as a definite sign of heavier Soviet military support for North Korea.

The scheduled visit of North Korea's Kim Il-song to Beijing later this month suggests Pyongyang's political rapprochement with China. In military terms, however, North Korea looks to the Soviets for continued aid.

Pyongyang's search for sophisticated military hardware is well matched by Soviet responsiveness in return for an enlarged strategic foothold in the northern part of the Korean peninsula.

In a significant foreign policy address during his visit to Vladivostok last year the Soviet party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, declared Moscow's explicit intention to become a strong Pacific and Asian power.

The Soviet Union's declared strategic interest, which is a historically established fact, was lately evidenced by an intensified arms buildup and a naval thrust into the Western Pacific, followed by diplomatic maneuvers deep into the South Pacific.

It is an open secret that the Soviets have leased Chongjin in North Korea as a major naval port and that free overflight by Russian military aircraft through North Korean airspace has afforded a shortcut to Soviet military bases in Vietnam.

The remarkable reinforcement of its air and naval presence in Northeast Asia poses a great threat to the security of South Korea and the stability of the Pacific basin in general. Involving the bellicose North Koreans in the arms race is most dangerous for Western interests in the region.

Moscow seems to have adopted a two-faced policy of touting the theme of detente and arms control vis-a-vis the United States and Western Europe, while building up its arsenals and strengthening its military staging grounds in Northeast Asia. Keener alertness and preparedness on our part, backed by stronger military commitment on the part of the United States, are in order.

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CSO: 4100/203

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS PROTEST POLICE INTERFERENCE

BK260804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (AFP)--The Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club (SFCC) has protested to the government that foreign journalists covering anti-government demonstrations here are being hampered by police as well as by blatant censorship.

SFCC president, Michael Breen of the WASHINGTON TIMES, said in a formal letter delivered to the Prime Minister's Office that riot police had deliberately fired tear gas cannisters at foreign journalists covering anti-government demonstrations on the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising last week.

The letter protested that police agents were seen wearing foreign press armbands, and pointed out that Korean, Japanese and Chinese correspondents could thus be mistaken for policemen in disguise.

In 1986 a Korean photographer working for a major news agency was severely beaten up by demonstrating students who took him for a security agent.

The letter noted that part of a U.S. television news videotape was censored on transmission because it showed demonstrators burning an effigy of President Chon Tu-hwan.

"This is blatant censorship," the letter said. Officially there is no censorship.

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CSO: 4100/203

ROK DAILY VIEWS KIM IL-SONG'S BEIJING TRIP

SK260013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Impact of Kim Il-song Tour"]

[Text] Like other events in Communist states, especially those concerning North Korea, details about Kim Il-song's three-day visit to Beijing last week are wrapped in a shroud of secrecy, except for all too sketchy and obscure accounts released by official organs.

During his first official visit to China in five years, though he made a secret informal tour in 1984, the North Korean ruler had a series of meetings with Beijing leaders including paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, President Li Xiannian and Premier and acting Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang.

Along with reports that he was accorded an exceptionally warm reception by the Chinese, official accounts of the talks--such as the stress placed on "unanimous views" on wide-ranging issues and "no differences" between the two Communist allies--may well be taken as an indication that the trip revived some of the traditional warmth in the Pyongyang-Beijing relationship.

Improvement in bilateral ties, injecting a degree of balance into North Korea's relations with China, is notable in light of Pyongyang's obvious leaning toward the Soviet Union during the past few years.

The honeymoon between Pyongyang and Moscow, highlighted by Kim's visit to the Soviet capital last October, has been particularly conspicuous in the sphere of security collaboration, as underlined by the delivery of sophisticated Soviet weapons to North Korea in return for Moscow's military access to the latter's airspace and naval ports on its western coast, posing a threat to China.

If Kim assured Beijing that his pendulum has now returned to a neutral position, there must have been many other issues he discussed with the Chinese--some of them potentially, if not vitally, affecting South Korea.

Official releases on Kim's talks referred to China's support of North Korean proposals for tension reduction on and unification of the Korean peninsula. While Beijing's official position on those issues has been more

or less widely known, one point drawing attention is the possibility that the talks might have dealt with China's mediatory role between North Korea and the United States, as Western reports speculated.

In fact, Kim's trip to China was his first to a country friendly with the United States since Washington's initiative last March allowing U.S. diplomats to have freer contacts with North Korean officials at social functions.

Another point of interest concerns the Seoul Olympics next year, over which Pyongyang and Beijing have reportedly been in subtle discord--with the latter's willingness to take part in the games, as against the former's unrealistic maneuver to obstruct the event.

For the present, there are few concrete signs to provide grounds for a credible assessment of Kim's journey, with regard to these and other issues affecting South Korea. A close watch on developments taking place from now on is called for, as well as astute efforts to gather and analyze all pertinent information to safeguard our national interests--and to make the Seoul Olympics a success.

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CSO: 4100/203

BRIEFS

ABE VISITS ROK PRESIDENT--Seoul, 16 May (YONHAP)--Shintaro Abe, Executive Council director of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, here on Friday. Abe, who came here on Friday to give a commemorative lecture on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Junior Chamber in Korea's largest port city of Pusan, also paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister No Sin-yong. Before the courtesy calls, the former Japanese foreign minister met with Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to discuss matters of mutual concern, including ways to strengthen friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo. He is scheduled to leave for Japan next Monday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 2320 GMT 15 May 87 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/200

NODONG SINMUN CARRIES ARTICLE ON CHUCHE IDEA

SK211056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Chuche Idea Is Ideological Basis of Unity and Cohesion of Our People", which reads in part:

The chuche idea is the great banner of unity for rallying the whole party and the entire people close behind the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, taught as follows:

"The revolutionary idea of the leader is the basis of the unity and cohesion of the party, and the unity and cohesion of the working class party is that in ideology and purpose based on the revolutionary idea of the leader. [sentence as received] Our party is an ideological and purposeful integral of the chuche-type communists who regard the chuche idea as their world outlook."

The great chuche idea makes it possible to ensure the flawless unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the masses at the highest level. This stems from the truth and invincibility of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea, above all, makes the leader, the party and masses an integral of ideology and purpose to carry out revolution with the same goal and desire.

The chuche idea makes the leader, the party and the masses a pure integral of ideology and purpose for it reflects most correctly the requirements of the revolutionary struggle for chajusong and the independent aspiration of the working people.

It is thanks to the chuche idea that the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and masses had been definitely achieved in the Korean revolution in the past days and they could be further consolidated with the progress of the revolution.

The close unity of our party and people in one mind around the party and the leader is the ideological and purposeful integral of the chuche-type revolutionaries with the chuche idea as their world outlook.

If one wants to make revolution, one should hold high the banner of unity, and, to this end, one should advance under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea. This is the historical experience of our protracted revolutionary struggle.

The chuche idea also makes the popular masses have the most correct view and standpoint toward the leader so that they may voluntarily and consciously unite around the party and the leader.

The greatness and indestructibility of the unity depend on the boundless respect and absolute trust of the popular masses for the party and the leader.

It is the profound principle of the chuche idea that the leader, the party and masses are united to be a social living organism sharing life and death with each other, the leader being the center of it.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught, the leader is the centre and supreme brain of the lives of the popular masses which unifies the chajusong and creativity of men and brings them into play. Comprehensively consummated here is the position and role of the leader which can be replaced by nothing.

Apart from the leader, the popular masses can neither have independent lives nor have the might as the subject of history.

What is most solid in the unity of the leader, the party and people is the social living organism sharing their fortune.

The leader, the party and masses are able to have the life as an independent subject only when they are united as one.

Today our people entirely trust the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are united as firm as a rock around the party and the leader because they have faith in the chuche idea.

Now our people are following the chuche idea with absolute faith, regarding it as their immovable creed that they can neither live nor make revolution without the chuche idea.

Herein lies a firm guarantee for the three-in-one unity of the leader, the party and masses in Korea.

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CSO: 4100/204

DAILY ON REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, PARTY-MINDEDNESS

SK180920 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2129 GMT 15 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May editorial: "Functionaries Should Further Increase Their Revolutionary Spirit, Party-mindedness, Working Class-mindedness, and People-mindedness"]

[Text] Today our functionaries are assigned the important task of vigorously forging ahead with the revolution and construction by increasing their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should further increase party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness among functionaries.

A revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness are the spirit of loyalty and devoted service for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people. This spirit is displayed in the struggle to devote everything for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people.

It is our party's intrinsic demand and consistent policy for increasing a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness among functionaries. Our party is a new type party of the working class and chuche-type revolutionary party, which, regarding achievement of the people's sovereignty as the basic aim and guaranteeing the leading role of the working class, struggles under the banner of the revolution. Accordingly, in increasing the revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness among functionaries as an important question that influences the work of building the party and of carrying out the revolutionary cause, our party has paid close attention to resolving this question.

As a result of a vigorous struggle to increase a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness among functionaries under the leadership of the party, many functionaries have grown up as cadres who possess the personality of chuche-type communist

revolutionaries, and they have positively contributed to strengthening the party and to advancing the cause of the party.

Our functionaries should firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and should much more successfully meet the party's confidence in them and the expectations of the working class and the people in them by further strengthening the struggle to increase a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness by upholding the party's intent to meet the requirements of the development of the situation.

Functionaries increasing their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness is an essential prerequisite for smoothly performing their honorable duty for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people. Functionaries are the leading members of the revolution who have become cadre members amid the party's confidence in them and the expectations of the working class and the people in them. They are servants of the people. How successfully functionaries perform this honorable duty depends on how successfully they increase a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness.

A basic key to successfully performing all duties assigned functionaries--the work of realizing the leadership of the party by indoctrinating, organizing, and mobilizing the masses of the people, of advancing the revolution and construction, of meeting the demand of the working class, and of fulfilling the people's aspirations by mingling with the masses of the people--is for functionaries to increase their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness. Without highly displaying a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness, our functionaries cannot imagine their performance of responsibility and role as leading members of the revolution and construction and their act of making their political life shine amid the warm love shown by the party, the working class, and the people.

For functionaries to increase a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness poses a much more important question with the advance of the revolution and construction as the momentum. Today our revolutionary cause has advanced into a new, higher stage. Our party and people are assigned the weighty revolutionary task of implementing the new, magnificent tasks of revolution and construction, following the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech. We are compelled to accomplish this task under circumstances in which the situation in the country has become very strained and complicated due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries. This much more urgently demands than ever before increasing a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness among functionaries.

Only by correctly mastering and highly displaying a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness can functionaries further strengthen the party to comply with a new revolutionary mission and to meet the requirement of the situation, thoroughly guarantee the leading role of the party, correctly maintain the working class-type line in all work, and make society overflow with a revolutionary spirit. Only by mastering and displaying a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness on a higher level can functionaries successfully resolve the questions of firmly rallying all the people around the party to meet the requirements of the present situation and of helping them fully display their revolutionary zeal and creativeness in revolution and construction.

Today the faith and zeal of party members and workers, who have risen in the struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan and to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification, are very high. When functionaries, firmly possessing a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness, vigorously guide the masses of the people by taking the lead, new, brilliant victories will be attained in our revolution and construction.

The basis for functionaries increasing their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working-mindedness, and people-mindedness is for them to firmly resolve to devote their lifetime to the struggle for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people.

The revolutionary act of communists reflects their revolutionary resolve. A large number of our functionaries, including the past anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, have devotedly struggled on the road of following the leadership of the party and the leader, or performing their revolutionary mission, and of protecting the interest of the working class and the people because they have burned their hearts with a resolve to devote their lifetime to the struggle for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people. What is required for our functionaries today is such a resolve. All functionaries should be much more firmly determined to make their lives shine on the road of the struggle for the working class and for the people--on the road led by the party and the leader.

Lying at the foundation of a resolve to devote one's lifetime to the struggle for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people is a correct view of the value of life--a revolutionary world outlook. The noblest life for man is to serve the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people.

Deeply realizing that holding the leader in high esteem and devoting themselves to the struggle for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people is a very worthwhile and meaningful life, functionaries in sectors and units should be firmly determined to make their lifetime shine by leading such a life.

One of the important requirements for functionaries to increase a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness is to give priority to the interest of the party and the revolution over all other things and to highly display the spirit of devoting everything to the struggle to achieve this interest.

There is nothing more valuable than the interest of the party and revolution for our functionaries, the leading members of the revolution. Only those functionaries who value the interest of the party and the revolution much more dearly than their lives are cadre members who reliably defend the revolutionary outposts assigned by the party. All functionaries should become perfect revolutionaries who devote themselves to the cause of protecting and achieving the interest of the party and the revolution and who struggle to achieve this end, defying fire and water.

The interest of the party and revolution is represented by the leader, and showing loyalty to the leader constitutes a basic requirement for protecting and achieving the interest of the party and the revolution. Deeply realizing that the destiny of the party and revolution depends on how we successfully hold the leader in high esteem, all functionaries should fully display loyalty to the party and the revolution on the road of holding the leader in high esteem and of thoroughly implementing the leader's ideas and intent. Thus, they should make our party develop and our revolution advance only along the road led by the leader.

Safeguarding the unity and solidarity of the party and abiding by the party's revolutionary idea are an important question that is related to the interest of the party and the revolution. All functionaries, including party functionaries, should be much more resolute than anyone in dealing with the question of unity and solidarity of the party and should always preferentially concentrate on the work of protecting and strengthening the party. At the same time, they should prevent any heterogeneous ideologies from taking root in our revolutionary ranks and should make these ranks overflow only with the chuche idea by firmly believing in this idea--our party's revolutionary idea--invented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by thinking and acting only in accordance with the requirement of this idea, and by vigorously leading party members and workers along the road indicated by the chuche idea.

The interests of the party and the revolution are achieved by implementing party policies and by performing revolutionary missions. The attitude of taking full responsibility for the task of party policy, which has been assigned to one's sector or unit, and of performing this task to the end is the characteristic of those functionaries who are strong in party-mindedness and a revolutionary spirit. All functionaries should fully display such a revolutionary spirit in performing the revolutionary missions assigned by the party today. In particular, by performing the task of the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan without fail, they should brilliantly fulfill the intent of the party and the leader to bring about a great change in socialist economic construction.

The important requirement for functionaries to increase their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness is to give priority to the interest of the working class and the people over individual interests and to highly display the spirit of devotedly struggling to achieve this end. For our functionaries who have the mission of serving the working class and the people, there is no individual interests apart from their interest. Viewing the interest of the working class and the people as one's own interest is the attitude of true functionaries. All functionaries should not forget even a moment that they are the representatives of the working class and the servants of the people, and should always devote their bodies and minds to the cause of protecting and achieving their interest.

The attitude of valuing the interest of the working class and the people is displayed by showing the greatest interest in increasing their welfare. Functionaries in all sectors and units, including those from the party and administrative and economic agencies, should always take care of the workers' daily lives with motherly affection, should resolve their knotty problems in a timely manner, and should much more smoothly meet workers' demands for their daily lives by positively developing agriculture, the production of consumer goods, and service work.

In particular, it is important to pay close attention to guaranteeing working conditions for workers. By vigorously struggling to improve working conditions for workers by using available reserves and potentials to the maximum, functionaries in relevant sectors and at plants and enterprises should help our working class all enjoy a truly independent and creative labor life under safe, cultural, and sanitary circumstances.

The attitude of valuing the interest of the working class and the people is displayed by willingly abiding by state laws and regulations. The laws and regulations of our country are for the working class and the people, and apart from abiding by these laws and regulations, we cannot imagine efforts to protect the interest of the working class and the people. All functionaries should correctly realize this, should always be thoroughgoing in abiding by state laws and order, and should be exemplary for the party members and workers. Through practical activities, functionaries should set an example in thoroughly protecting the interest of the working class and the people by regarding the requirements of laws and regulations as an iron rule in their work as well as in their private lives and by abiding by these laws and regulations without fail.

In order to increase their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness, functionaries should deeply mingle with the masses of people and should correctly lead a party organizational life. Only by deeply mingling with the masses of people can functionaries understand them, learn from them, firmly rally them around the party and the leader, vigorously call on them to implement party policies, and resolve questions arising in their work and daily lives in a timely manner.

All functionaries should increase their resolve to truly serve the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people by working and living with the masses of people by making their visits to lower echelons systematized and habitual and by continuously training themselves in a revolutionary manner by listening to their voices and by learning from their affirmative examples.

At the same time, they should consciously develop among the masses of people the spirit of devotedly working for the party, for the revolution, for the working class, and for the people by indoctrinating the masses on loyalty to the party, by aiding and guiding their struggle to perform their revolutionary mission, and by organizing and positively carrying out the work of guaranteeing working and living conditions for them.

Successfully leading a party organizational life constitutes a powerful means of increasing a revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness. All functionaries should highly and willingly display the spirit of party life by possessing a correct view of party organizations, by carrying out all work by resorting to party organizations, by sincerely implementing and carrying out party decisions and assignments, and by consciously receiving guidance by party organizations and control by the masses of party members. Thus, they should set a better example than anyone else in leading party life and should make party life become the process of organizational and ideological training--the process of increasing their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness. When all functionaries much more highly display their revolutionary spirit, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness, our party's revolutionary cause--the chuche revolutionary cause--will be victorious with a greater vitality.

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CSO: 4110/145

NODONG SINMUN ON IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION

SK160800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 13 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 14 May editorial: "Let Us Further Deepen Ideological Indoctrination Work in Conformity With the Demands of Developing Reality"]

[Text] Today our revolution and construction are deepening and developing onto a new higher stage, and we are facing a heavier revolutionary task. Reality demands that the party organizations and functionaries nurture party members and workers to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries well by firmly turning ideological indoctrination work into work with the idea of man and powerfully accelerate socialist construction by increasing their revolutionary zeal.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has noted: The propaganda functionaries of the party should make every effort to improve and strengthen the party's ideological work in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution.

Our party is a revolutionary party which leads the revolution and construction to victory by prompting the masses. Thus, ideological indoctrination work designed to educate and mobilize the masses always assumes an important position in our party's work and activities. Only when ideological indoctrination work is enhanced can the party ranks be firmly consolidated and the revolution and construction be steadily advanced. The party organizations and functionaries should always pay primary attention to ideological indoctrination work and solve all problems by enhancing ideological work.

Enhancing ideological indoctrination work is a basic demand for nurturing all society members to be chuche-type revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and who devote everything to fighting to implement the party's policy. The honor of chuche-type revolutionaries lies in fighting to the end, upholding the banner of the chuche idea without wavering at all under any circumstances with firm chuche-oriented faith. Chuche-oriented faith means the belief that our party's chuche idea is most just and that victory can be attained without fail only along the road of the chuche idea. Ideological indoctrination work must be patiently carried out to help the revolutionaries fight to the end for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause. When relaxation or deviation takes place in ideological work, a vacancy occurs in the people's minds and thus, all

kinds of wrong ideological elements can permeate into them. For this reason, we must constantly enhance ideological indoctrination work without stopping even for a moment.

Ideological indoctrination work is a mighty means to accelerate socialist construction by giving full play to the revolutionary zeal and creativity of all party members and workers. A decisive factor determining success or failure in the revolution and construction lies in arousing the revolutionary zeal of the masses.

Today an unprecedentedly grand and magnificent march for the great prosperity of the fatherland is advancing in our country. To expedite the complete victory of socialism, we should accelerate the work of remodeling man, nature, and society and realize the grand goal of the Third 7-Year Plan under the banner of the three revolutions by upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The tasks we face are difficult to carry out, and our struggle is responsible work connected with the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. Success in this struggle lies in powerfully organizing and mobilizing the entire party, the entire country, and all the people, which, in the final analysis, depends on ideological work. Only when the drum of propaganda and agitation work thunders can the entire country brim over with constant miracles and renovations.

Our party has always paid basic priority to ideological indoctrination work and has attained great achievements in this work. On the basis of its deep insight into successes already attained in ideological work, new revolutionary duties, and the situation at home and abroad, the party center delineated a precious guideline to further improve and enhance ideological work. What is clearly elucidated in this guideline are tasks and methods to prepare all the functionaries and workers to be genuine revolutionaries with firm chuche-oriented faith, boundless national pride and confidence, and a high revolutionary spirit, party-minded spirit, working class-minded spirit, and people-minded spirit by more substantially conducting ideological indoctrination work.

The most important task rising in ideological indoctrination work is to firmly arm the party members and workers with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has noted: the party organizations should substantially conduct indoctrination on the chuche idea among the party members and workers so that they can firmly establish a chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook.

The chuche idea is the sole guiding idea of our times and a revolutionary world outlook with which all party members and workers should firmly arm themselves. The chuche idea--the most scientific and revolutionary idea--is the ever-victorious and invincible ideological weapon of our party and the life of our nation. The success or failure in the revolution and the

survival or ruin of the nation depends on how we uphold the chuche banner. The only road of brilliantly pioneering the future of our revolution and the nation is a path along which we advance, upholding the banner of the chuche idea. Without upholding the banner of the chuche idea we cannot even advance a step. Only when all functionaries and workers firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea can they advance, upholding only the banner of the chuche idea, under any circumstances, and correctly recognize the harmful nature of all kinds of wrong ideologies, including the idea of capitalism, and the superiority of the socialist system. Therefore, indoctrination in the chuche idea is vital work, which cannot be halted even for a moment, and is perpetual work which must be further enhanced as the revolution advances.

In particular, arming the party members and workers with the chuche idea is of very great significance in having them endlessly devote their loyalty to the party and the leader firmly with the revolutionary stand and attitude of upholding the leader of the revolution in high esteem. The chuche idea teaches that the leader, the party, and the masses constitute a single social living body sharing the fate of life and death in unity with each other and that the leader is the center of the body. Only when they are united organizationally and ideologically around the party--the center of unity and leadership--can the popular masses become the genuine main forces of history which independently and creatively pioneer their destinies. Apart from the leader, the life of the popular masses and their might as the independent main forces of history are inconceivable. In a nutshell, the chuche idea teaches the functionaries and workers the profound theory that since the leadership of the leader is as precious as life, they must highly uphold his leadership and unconditionally defend and implement his orders and directives.

Only when the people are firmly armed with this theory of the chuche idea can they truly uphold the leader in high esteem, take the firm stand of sharing their fates with the leader to the end, and make this stand of sharing their fates with the leader to the end, and make this stand their ideological faith. When indoctrination in the chuche idea is enhanced, the party members and workers can break through difficulties facing them with their own strength under the leadership of their party in any circumstances with resolve to devotedly fight for the fatherland and the people, and prevent all kinds of wrong ideological elements, including the idea of capitalism, from permeating into them.

Over the past period, indoctrination in the chuche idea has been carried out well. Thanks to this, the entire party has been firmly armed with the chuche idea and on the basis of this, has achieved single-hearted unity, and the chuche idea has been the firm faith of our people. This is success genuinely worthy of praise.

Today we are carrying out heavy revolutionary duties amid the complicated situation at home and abroad. Under the situation in which we directly confront the imperialists and their ideological and cultural infiltration

continues, we should hew out the distant and rugged path. To this end, we should more firmly arm ourselves with a single idea, the chuche idea, and prevent ourselves from coming into contact with whatever ideological elements contradict it.

In light of the development of our party and the revolution and in light of the demand of the revolutionary task and the complicated situation at home and abroad, intensifying indoctrination on the chuche idea is very important and responsible work. In thoroughly conducting this work lies the key to further consolidating the political and ideological might and purity of the party and the revolutionary ranks and to defending and strenuously advancing the revolution.

An important problem on which emphasis should be placed in chuche idea indoctrination is to have the party members and workers thoroughly embody the chuche idea into their actual lives and, in particular, have them live and work as demanded by the party's slogan calling for living in our own way. Living in our own way means adopting the chuche idea as our firm faith under whatever circumstances, living with our own spirit as demanded by the chuche idea, and carrying out the revolution to the end with our own strength.

Our own spirit means our party's ideology and policy. Party organizations should make sure that the functionaries and workers think and act in accordance with the party's will wherever they are and whatever they do, value highly the achievements made by our party, adhere to and develop them, and thoroughly implement all of the party's lines and policies.

The basis of chuche idea indoctrination is intensifying the learning of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's literature among the functionaries and workers. The essence, principles, and methods of embodying the chuche idea are comprehensively elucidated in the works of Kim Il-song and other works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and many works written by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause. Party organizations should make sure that the party members and workers steadily learn the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party literature, firmly arm themselves with the principles of the chuche idea, and thoroughly embody them in their work and lives.

The important task on which an emphasis should be placed in the ideological indoctrination work at present is also intensifying indoctrination work to enhance national pride and self-respect among the functionaries and workers. For party members and workers to have self-respect toward their nation, and feelings of pride in their nation is the firm guarantee that makes them firmly trust their party and leader always and wage a steadfast struggle along the single road directed by the party and the leader.

The people should take high pride in their nation so that they can demonstrate unequalled devotion to the prosperity of their fatherland and can wage a resolute struggle for maintaining the dignity of their nation. No one dares to do harm to a people of high national pride, nor can any wrong or poisonous ideology infiltrate into such a people.

Today we enjoy all the conditions that enable us to take the highest pride in having been born as Korean people. We have the great guiding ideology, the party's most precise lines and policies that embody it, the party and the chuche fatherland, the indestructible unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the people, the superior socialist system, a strong self-reliant economy, and an efflorescing and developing national culture. No people in the world can afford to be more proud than our people who have all these valuable things and enjoy independent and creative happy lives. All these most valuable and precious things our people now enjoy are attributable to upholding the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja], and, therefore, the great pride of our nation is ascribable to upholding the great leader.

Our people are the most proud people who uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song--who commands high respect and admiration of the world's revolutionary people--as the leader and live and carry out the revolution under the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

Some time ago we splendidly greeted the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a grand political festival which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland. This revolutionary festival marked an opportunity for the people at home and abroad to ring out more warmly their inexhaustible trust and admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In this process our people's national pride in upholding the great leader is made greater endlessly. The party organizations and functionaries should place emphasis on having the party members and workers cherish deeper in their hearts the self-respect and pride as a nation who upholds the great leader, and intensify ideological indoctrination work. For this purpose, they should ensure that everyone cherishes deeper in his heart pride and self-respect in carrying out the revolution, upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song--the experienced and refined leader who has embroidered the over 60 years history of the protracted revolutionary struggle with immortal exploits and achievements with his great ideology and theory, extraordinary leadership, and noble virtue. By so doing, they should ensure that all party members and workers cherish deeper in their hearts the feeling of superiority and self-respect in living and carrying out the revolution in the chuche fatherland under the leadership of the great party and leader, so that they can wage a devoted struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

Our party has already comprehensively elucidated the contents, tasks, and methods of ideological indoctrination work. The party organizations and functionaries should push ahead comprehensively and vigorously with the indoctrination work which should be adhered to in the party's indoctrination work, such as ideological indoctrination to arm all the party members and workers with our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, and socialist patriotism indoctrination, without leaving out any of these.

Today our party seriously urges the party organizations to more vigorously conduct the work to enhance the functionaries' revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Our party is a revolutionary party that struggles for the working class and people and does everything for their interests by depending on the might of the working class and people. Therefore, it is our party's principled demand to make functionaries possess a revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness. Only when they possess such spirit can the functionaries thoroughly fulfill the far-reaching plan of the party and the leader and brilliantly embody the party's intent to provide even greater happiness for our people. Party organizations must make the functionaries actively follow the noble examples which Comrade O Chung-op and other fallen revolutionary patriots set during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in displaying the spirit of their boundless sacrifice to thoroughly implement the respected and beloved comrade commander's intent and orders, in struggling to thoroughly defend the interests of the people, and in sharing joys and sorrows with their members under those difficult circumstances. Party organizations must lead the functionaries so that they will thoroughly defend the people's interests under all circumstances, provide living and working conditions for the masses with all their heart, and devote themselves in the struggle for the people by sharing joys and sorrows with the working people.

Our party urges the substantial conduct of ideological indoctrination and, in particular, to make it the ideological work for the people. It is our party's intent to make ideological indoctrination form the people's ideas and help in ideological-remaking work for them. To make ideological indoctrination display even greater vitality, party organizations must further improve its form and method. In particular, ideological indoctrination must not be conducted in a uniform manner. It must be conducted according to the various ideas of the people.

What is important in substantially conducting ideological indoctrination is to thoroughly implement the party's intent to conduct the party's propaganda work according to the trend of the era. Conducting the party's propaganda work according to the trend of the era means swiftly elucidating the party's intent and aspiration and educating the masses according to the party's intent at every stage. This also means making the masses think and act with the party by swiftly accepting the party's idea and intent and by actively elucidating and propagandizing it at every stage.

Thus, only when this work is properly and prospectively conducted to implant our party center's intent in the masses can the people be nurtured and remade as firm revolutionaries who think, speak, and act only according to the aspirations of the party.

To make ideological work working with the people and conduct propaganda work according to the trend of the era, it is important to make propaganda functionaries keen and active according to the trend of the era. The ideological functionaries must realize more deeply than others the greatness

of our party that leads the era and revolution in the front, must swiftly grasp the party's intent and desire at every stage, and must concentrate effort on studying the political questions put forth by the party and on elucidating and propagandizing them.

The ideological functionaries must realize that swiftly and deeply elucidating and propagandizing the ideology, policy, and intent of the party are the life of the party's propaganda work. They must think and act only according to the intent of the party. By so doing, they must conduct the ideological work according to the party's intent.

What is important in actively conducting ideological indoctrination is that functionaries vigorously struggle with high political zeal and ambition. All functionaries of our party must deeply know that only when the ideological work is conducted actively can the entire party become active, and that only when the party is active can the revolution be carried out persistently. By so doing, they must ambitiously conduct ideological work with high political zeal and ambition.

For the functionaries responsible for the most important ideological front of our party, becoming old and stagnation are not allowed. They only have the duty to aggressively conduct their work always with a young spirit and enthusiasm. The functionaries must penetrate the masses as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did and must vigorously mobilize them for the implementation of the party's policies.

Today, in conducting propaganda and agitation work, it is important to concentrate efforts on effecting upsurges in occupying the peaks of the Third 7-Year Plan and carrying out the Suncheon, Kwangbok Street, Komdok, and other construction projects on which the party places emphasis.

The party organizations and functionaries must realize the significance of the party's slogan to make the entire party go among the masses. They must regard it as the basic form of their activities to elucidate and propagandize the party's ideology and policy in pits, at plants, in fields, and at important construction sites. By so doing, they must vigorously arouse the masses to the implementation of party policy.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is a fundamental guarantee for making the functionaries successfully implement the party's policy. All functionaries must maintain pure loyalty to the party; they must always see them with pure and clean loyalty. To this end, all must properly conduct the work to discipline oneself in a revolutionary manner, regardless of their past achievements and experience.

For the functionaries, arming oneself with the party's ideology, theory, and policy is a fundamental key in thoroughly implementing the party's line and policy. Without knowledge of our party's ideology and theory, no one can do his share in conducting ideological work. The functionaries must vigorously conduct study by considering it a life-and-death matter. By so doing, they must possess complete knowledge of the party's ideology and theory.

Today the mission of the ideological work is heavy, and the party's expectation of the functionaries is great. Ideological work is the joint duty of the party organizations and functionaries. Regardless of their guard posts, the functionaries must actively struggle to implement the party's intent in conducting ideological work even more properly.

All party organizations and functionaries, by upholding the party's intent, must make new progress in ideological indoctrination. In so doing, they must more vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea.

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CSO: 4110/145

PROVINCIAL MEETING MARKS MUSAN BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

SK230447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)--A Yanggang provincial meeting marking the 48th anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle organised and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on May 22 in Taehungdan County.

A report was made at the meeting by Kim Won-chon, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee.

He said: The Musan area battle which was organised and commanded by the great leader in May 1939, 48 years ago, was a historical operation of advance into the homeland which carried weighty significance in achieving the victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

At that time the Japanese imperialists were viciously scheming to dash even the hope of our people for the future liberation of the country, while intensifying the brigandish suppression and plunder of them. In those days, the great leader called the historical Beidadingzi meeting and set forth a policy to advance the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and deal successive blows at the Japanese imperialists who were hit hard in the "winter operation".

The reporter said in detail that the great leader advanced into the Musan area, leading the main force of the KPRA and dealt a heavy blow at the brigandish Japanese imperialists with his outstanding strategy and tactics and superb battle methods to lead the Korean revolution to a new great upsurge.

The reporter stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche has built up Yanggang area, an area of backwardness and poverty before the country's liberation, into a great open-air museum for education in the revolutionary traditions and a place good to live in which economy and culture are in full bloom.

A similar meeting was held in Samchiyon County on the same day.

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CSO: 4100/204

MILITARY

NORTH KOREA

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Remenyi Gyula, first deputy chief of its General Staff, flew here Monday. It was met at the airport by Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and Ambassador Janos Taraba and military attache Kiss Lajos Sandor of the Hungarian Embassy here. The delegation was feted in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0559 GMT 26 May 87 SK] /6091

CSO: 4100/204

VINALON COMPLEX CONSTRUCTED AT HIGH SPEED

SK181514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)--The construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex is progressing in high gear.

Significant achievements have been reported in the construction of all objects. People's Army soldiers and constructors have already completed the building of three lime kilns and two carbide ovens and assembled one generator.

The construction of buildings, assembling of installations and construction of setups of the raw material, carbide and vinalon factories and the thermal power plant are being stepped up energetically by the builders there these days.

The builders in charge of the vinalon production system have lifted the results 30 per cent above those in early April in the construction of such objects as aldehyde, compounding and polymerisation processes.

The daily quotas are fulfilled at 200 per cent in the pipe laying for the compressed sending of waste water and building materials production and 140 per cent in the building of lime kilns. Over the last 90 days or more, 28,900 tons of processed sheet metal and steel structures have been produced and assembled.

The members of the "February 17 shock brigade of scientists and technicians" sent to the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex have solved a good many scientific and technological problems arising in construction. Only recently, they have solved scores of scientific and technological problems such as a new fuel processing method, thus greatly helping towards increasing the speed of project.

The first-stage project for the creation of 50,000-ton capacity of vinalon is expected to be completed by October 10 this year.

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CSO: 4100/202

REPORT ON STATE COAL PRODUCTION

SK191515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--Korea hit the target of 70 million tons of coal with flying colours during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The state steadily increased investments in the domain of coal industry during the period of the fulfillment of the plan (1978-1984) and the subsequent adjustment period.

As a result, many coal mines with favorable mining conditions and a rich deposit have been developed.

The Anju district coal mining complex, a leading coal production centre of the country, has been largely reconstructed on an expansion basis.

In recent years the Yonpung, Changdong, Sosa and Soho collieries have been put into commissioning and more than 10 pits constructed.

The scope of the coal cutting faces of the complex has been expanded by an average of 10-20 times.

And the belt conveyers have been laid at all pits to increase the coal transport capacity.

Now the complex turns out only in 20 days as much coal as produced in the whole year of 1957.

The Sunchon district coal mining complex introduced into production more than 3,000 valuable technical innovation proposals during the period of the fulfillment of the plan, with the result that the proportion of mechanized operation has markedly increased in the pit work.

Some 22 coal mines including the Chonsopg [as printed] youth, February 8, Chikdong youth and Ryongdae coal mines and pits have increased the transport capacity over 1.4 times by laying belt conveyers with a total extension of tens of thousands of metres.

Many medium and small coal mines and sapropelic coal mines have been developed and expanded at different parts to boost the coal production.

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan coal mines and coal mining complexes including the Tokchon District, Kaechon District, Kangdong District and Kujang district coal mining complexes have markedly consolidated their material and technical foundations to keep coal production on a high level.

The workers in the domain of coal industry are now advancing to attain the goal of 120 million tons of coal during the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993).

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CSO: 4100/202

SO YUN-SOK CONVEYS SUPPORT MATERIALS TO COOPERATIVE FARM

SK180725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 May 87

[Excerpts] The working class and trade union members of all areas of the country have sent a large amount of agricultural support materials to the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in the Pyongwon County. The working class and trade union members of the plants and enterprises across the country which earned "No 26 Model Unit" awards and "No 26 Model Unit" titles, by vigorously carrying out the work to dig out hidden resources with a single mind to implement the party's agriculture-first policy, provided some 11,300 items of various farm implements, some 16,000 items of farm implement accessories, several dozen items of farm equipment and machines such as tractors, lathes, and drilling machines, and a great amount of farm materials, as well as cultural and medical equipment, as materials to support the rural areas.

The glorious party center has seen to it that these materials will be sent to the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon County, which meaningfully celebrates the 35th anniversary of the day the great leader, on 10 May 1952, personally gave on-the-spot guidance for it amid gunsmoke during those difficult days of the fatherland liberation war.

On 10 May, the vehicles carrying the agricultural support materials arrived at the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm. A ceremony was held on the spot to convey to the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm the agricultural support materials provided by the working class and trade union members of the plants and enterprises of the country which earned "No 26 Model Unit" awards and "No 26 Model Unit" titles.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, and other functionaries concerned were present at the ceremony with trade union functionaries of plants and enterprises across the country and members of the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm.

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CSO: 4110/145

PRODUCTION INCREASES UNDER KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE

SK191010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--Industrial production at present has sharply grown by an average of 24.3 percent at industrial establishments in North and South Hamgyong Provinces since dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave working guidance in May 1984.

Through vigorous endeavours of workers to carry out programmatic tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Chong-il industrial production has today gone up to 117.2 percent at the Kim Chae Iron and Steel Complex, 160.8 percent at the May 10 Factory, 123 percent at the Musan Mining Complex and 111.3 percent at the Yongsong Machine Complex.

The Chongjin Thermal Power Complex which started partial production, while carrying on construction at the time of the working guidance, has increased the generating capacity three times since it was commissioned in December 1986 and the May 24 export goods fishery station augmented production to 457 percent since it was put into commissioning in October 1985.

In particular, the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex have rebuilt blast furnace No 1 on an expansion basis through endeavours to replace the furnaces with large-sized and modernized ones, and the workers of the Yongsong Machine Complex effected innovation in the production of the ordered equipment including the manufacturing of the 10,000 ton power press in one year or so.

The May 10 Factory has registered successes in the production of modern mining equipment of new type and the Hambuk Shipbuilding Complex built many ships including 14,000 ton cargo ships.

The industrial establishments honoured with the working guidance are continually effecting innovations, full of confidence, in the endeavours to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4100/202

KCNA REPORTS ON HEALTH SERVICES IN DPRK

SK221515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)--The state will make a large investment in health services in the period of the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) to further improve medical assistance to the working people.

The number of the prophylactic and therapeutic collectives will increase 20 per cent and the hospital beds 30 per cent, the number of doctors for every ten thousand heads of the population to 43 and the output of pharmaceuticals 2.3 times by the end of 1993.

Korea long ago ranked among the most advanced countries in the world in the number of the therapeutic and prophylactic organs, hospital beds and doctors in proportion to the population.

Modernly equipped polyclinics have been built in all the provinces, cities and counties and workers settlements and specialised hospitals in major cities in Korea.

And people's hospitals and clinics are found in rural villages, industrial establishments, coal and ore mines, etc.

A great number of medical workers are produced every year in the provinces with the role of the universities and colleges of medicine and other educational institutions rising.

A solid base of pharmaceutical production has been built, too.

There are scores of central pharmaceutical plants including the Pyongyang and Sunchon pharmaceutical plants and hundreds of locally-run ones of medium and small-size in the country.

The production of traditional Korean drugs is largely increasing with the development of Korean medicine.

The hospitals and clinics will be further modernized and highly-efficient medicaments and latest diagnostic and therapeutic equipment be produced in large quantities in the period of the new long-term plan. All this fully guarantees the possibilities of attaining a higher target set in the current plan period.

KIM PONG-CHU GIVES REPORT AT TECHNICAL INNOVATION FESTIVAL

SK200445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)--A national technical innovation festival closed with success on May 18.

The festival which opened in April last year was participated in by workers and technicians at industrial establishments and scientists in different parts of the country.

The festival involved a meeting to introduce technical innovation proposals, scientific and technical prize contest and national technical innovation exhibition.

Tens of thousands of valuable proposals for technical innovation, devices and rationalization which are of great national economic significance and conducive to the development of the nation's science and technology were presented at the festival.

A technical innovation meeting was held at the central workers house on May 18 to introduce successes and experience gained in the period of the festival.

Twenty-five valuable technical innovation proposals in various domains, such as mining, metal and machine, which have made big contributions to accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy and to the development of the nation's science and technology were introduced at the meeting.

Then, a meeting was held to sum up the national technical innovation festival.

A report was made at the meeting by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

/8309

CSO: 4100/202

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS PUT INTO PRODUCTION--Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)--The members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" in different parts of the country have incorporated into production more than 70,000 technical innovation proposals over the last one year and more. Over 16,000 technical innovation proposals have been introduced into production this year. Many of them have been awarded the new technical innovation pioneer prize and certificates of invention. The wide introduction of inventions, devices and rationalisation proposals into production has greatly contributed to realising the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy. The "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" have been active since they were organized at industrial establishments throughout the country in October 1980. Embraced in the shock brigades are competent technicians and highly skilled workers at industrial establishments. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 20 May 87 SK] /6091

CSO: 4100/204

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES GORBACHEV ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ASIA

SK230513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)--Papers here today carry signed commentaries on the speech of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on May 19 referring to the question of eliminating nuclear weapons in the Asian region.

In a commentary headlined "Unremitting Efforts for Peace" NODONG SINMUN says:

The call for the removal of nuclear means from Asia is an expression of the earnest stand of the Soviet Union for nuclear arms reduction and nuclear disarmament; it is good for peace in Asia and the world.

In his speech Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev called for eliminating the U.S. nuclear means in South Korea, Japan and the Philippines and taking away the U.S. aircraft carrier flotilla beyond a certain line. In this he raised the question which must be solved under all circumstances for peace and security in this region, which conforms with our stand for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and the removal of the hotbed of nuclear war.

The nuclear weapons in South Korea are levelled at the northern half of our republic as well as other socialist countries. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will turn into a global thermonuclear war in no time.

This is why the U.S. nuclear weapons should be removed from South Korea at once and the U.S. nuclear means be dismantled in Japan, the Philippines and other areas of Asia.

If Asia, Europe and all other regions of the world are relieved of nuclear weapons, a very favourable situation for maintaining world peace and security will be created.

Our people positively support the peaceloving stand of the Soviet Union for removing the U.S. nuclear weapons from Asian region.

The United States should take away its nuclear weapons and armed forces from South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and all other parts of Asia and the world without delay.

We will more vigorously strive to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

/6091

CSO: 4100/204

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANC OFFICE

SK210617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0609 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)--A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today denounces the South African racists for having infiltrated special armed personnel into Zimbabwe on May 17 and let them attack the office of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa and even planned to raid power stations and satellite earth stations.

It says:

This is a villainous infringement upon the sovereignty of Zimbabwe and a shameless crime violating the publicly recognized international law.

Our people vehemently condemn the South African racists' aggressive act against Zimbabwe, a sovereign and independent state, and express full support and solidarity for the struggle of the people to put an end to the racist rule in South Africa.

The Botha clique, finding themselves in a tighter corner, isolated and forsaken internationally, are desperately trying to keep the racist ruling system in South Africa at any cost.

They are steadily expanding their armed invasion of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Botswana and other neighbouring countries. At the same time, the racists continue supporting the counter-revolutionary bandits in southern Africa, driving them into military provocations.

The outrages of the South African racists in southern Africa are based on a scenario of the U.S. imperialists, who are zealously backing the racists politically, economically and militarily, trying to materialize their African strategy by manipulating the Botha clique as a "shock brigade."

The Botha clique should know that their criminal machinations in southern Africa will incur deserved punishment.

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CSO: 4100/204

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GDR'S TISCH, DELEGATION

SK191043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Harry Tisch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Central Committee of the Confederation, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Hans Maretzki, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/202

PYONGYANG PEOPLE WELCOME GDR TRADE DELEGATION

SK220629 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0619 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)--A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held on May 21 in welcome of the delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Harry Tisch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Central Committee of the confederation, on a visit to Korea.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, made a speech at the meeting.

He said:

The GDR working people have made a big advance through the vigorous endeavours to attain the ten goals of economic strategy by the year 2000 set forth by the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, giving decisive priority to the scientific and technological revolution. We highly estimate the successes of your working people and sincerely rejoice over them as over our own.

The Korean working people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal GDR people new success in the endeavours to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

And the Korean working people fully support the proposal and initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR Government to establish a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe to prevent the outbreak of another war in the German land and achieve peace and security in Europe.

In his speech Harry Tisch noted:

The Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, have effected a great change in all domains of society in a historically very short period and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has today turned into a prospering socialist country with a powerful industry and agriculture and developed culture.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK signed by Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song, heads of party and state of the two countries, in 1984 is a landmark in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

We fully support the proposal of the DPRK to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He demanded the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea.

A silk banner in the name of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and a banner of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions were exchanged at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/204

DPRK TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL SUPPORTED AT WEST BERLIN CONGRESS

SK260505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)--Delegates of the Austrian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxemburg, the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Workers' Party of Switzerland, the Communist Party of Portugal and the Norwegian Communist Party who had attended the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin made public a joint statement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The joint statement says that if the United States truly wanted peace in Korea and her reunification, it should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and other military equipment from South Korea.

It strongly demands that the South Korean authorities respond to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, in the belief that it would herald an important turning point in promoting trust between the north and the south of Korea, creating a new phase in the relaxation of tensions and an atmosphere for overall dialogue.

It expresses full support and solidarity for the DPRK's efforts to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/204

SEOUL STUDENTS DENOUNCE COVER-UP OF TORTURE CASE

SK260538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)--Some 7,400 students of 24 universities and colleges in Seoul and local cities staged violent demonstrations Monday with bitter hatred and curses for the puppet clique who attempted to cover up truth of the torture-killing of student Pak Chong-chol, according to reports.

Chanting the slogans "stop tortures," "down with the brutal police" and "down with the military dictatorship" and slogans demanding a democratic constitutional revision, the protestors waged fierce stone battles with riot police squads in many places.

In Seoul 1,500 or more students of Songgyungwan University pelted stones for full two hours at the tear gas-firing police.

Meanwhile, 200 Buddhist students clashed with riot police while staging a demonstration, shouting "down with the military dictatorship."

The demonstrations of the day involved students of ten universities and colleges in Seoul and 14 in local areas.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, joined in a statement with 68 "assemblymen" from the party denouncing the cover up of truth of the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol by the fascist clique.

Declaring that the fascist "government is no longer entitled to existence," the statement called on the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to resign along with entire puppet cabinet.

"If this demand is met with a deceptive delay or refusal, we will stage an allout struggle," the statement warned.

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CSO: 4100/204

NORTH DENOUNCES CHON, 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS

University Rectors Denounce Suppression in South

SK210457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)--Kim Suk-chong, rector of the University of Light Industry, and Kim Tong-sop, rector of the University of Commerce, issued press statements respectively on May 20 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for bestially suppressing of late under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists the struggle of South Korean students for a constitutional revision to achieve direct presidential elections.

They said that the fascist offensive of the Chon Tu-hwan group which mobilized 120,000 police to put down the struggle of South Korean students for constitutional revision disclosed once again the brutal nature of the puppets and their desperate attempt to prolong the military fascist dictatorship.

Trampling underfoot the seat for the quest of truth at the point of the bayonet, the rectors said, is a despicable political suppression and unpardonable reactionary offensive of the Chon Tu-hwan group to prevent the whole area of South Korea from being wrapped in the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle by blocking in advance the patriotic struggle of students who have always become the vanguard force in the struggle.

The rectors vehemently denounced the Chon Tu-hwan group for its bestial suppression of South Korean students and university professors in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance for democracy as a criminal act against the nation and democracy.

They expressed the belief that all the progressive educators of South Korea would actively join together with the fighting students in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

More Rectors Denounce Suppression

SK201038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)--Kim Kyong-wan, rector of Kim Chaek University of Technology, and Paek Sok-kyu, rector of Pyongyang University of Medicine, issued press statements on May 19 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for

bestially suppressing these days under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists the South Korean students who demand a constitutional revision for direct presidential elections.

Kim Kyong-wan vehemently denounced the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for having launched check-up, investigation and search operations against patriotic students and intensifying the fascist frenzy as never before through a wholesale roundup campaign almost every day.

Pointing out that lately U.S. officials in authority flew into South Korea and babbled that the "dialogue" for a constitutional revision can be continued even after "change of government" and the '88 Olympic Games, democratic development "is hindered" as the South Korean society is "unstable" and the like, he said: This is also designed to zealously back up the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group for long-term office.

He stressed: If the U.S. imperialists are truly interested in the "democratic development" of the South Korean society, they must withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their armed forces of aggression including nuclear weapons, stop encouraging the puppets any longer to the fascist suppression and interfering in the struggle of the South Korean people for the revision of the fascist "constitution" and the replacement of the present military fascist "regime" by a democratic regime.

Paek Sok-kyu pointed out that the so-called "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a big reactionary offensive to put down at the point of the bayonet the struggle of students and people for a constitutional revision and a sort of political coup d'etat to realise his wild ambition for long-term office.

He stressed that the South Korean students should go among the people of all segments, fully expose the deceptive trick of the fascists, organise and mobilise broad masses in the struggle for a constitutional revision to realise direct presidential elections and more vigorously wage a massive struggle to build a new society, independent and democratic, free from outside forces and fascism in South Korea.

Daily Denounces 'Brutal' Repression

SK220635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0626 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday bitterly accuses the Chon Tu-hwan group of wielding the blood-stained sword again at the people who are coming out with justifiable demand.

Branding this as a rabid reactionary offensive and treacherous crime motivated by unsatiated greed for power, it says in a signed commentary:

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique clamped an "A-class emergency duty order" on May 15 with the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising at hand and threw the whole of South Korea into a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who rose to power after plunging Kwangju into a sea of blood made public a "crucial decision" to remain in power and are now crushing at the point of the bayonet whatever demand of the people for democratic freedom and rights in his bid to push it through. The U.S. imperialists who manipulated the Kwangju bloodbath behind the scene are goading the puppets into suppression of the people demanding independence and democracy and, while sharply reinforcing their occupation forces in South Korea, are backing the brutal repression with "strength", just as they wirepulled the puppets in the Kwangju tragedy seven years ago.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are openly revealing their sinister plan to provoke a war against the North and extend the colonial military fascist dictatorship to the whole of Korea. The South Korean realities are highly illustrative of the intention of the Chon Tu-hwan group not to think twice about staging the second Kwangju bloodbath for the prolongation of its power.

The repressive acts of the puppets will only result in rousing the people in a fiercer resistance.

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CSO: 4100/204

YI CHONG-OK, OTHERS LAY WREATH AT PEOPLE'S HEROES MONUMENT

SK220553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 22 (KCNA)--A wreath in the name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was laid before the monument to the people's heroes on the morning of May 22.

Present at the wreath-laying were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the C.C., the WPK and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China.

Also present on the occasion were Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

A guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was lined up before the monument.

The attendants laid at the monument the wreath in the name of Comrade Kim Il-song amid the playing of the wreath-laying music and observed a moment's silence in memory of the people's heroes who fought for the freedom and liberation of the Chinese people.

The ribbon attached to the wreath bore the words "May the exploits performed by the Chinese people's heroes shine forever!"

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CSO: 4100/204

DPRK CONDUCTS BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK260440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)--All efforts are being bent in Pyongyang on preparations to make the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students an important occasion in defending universal peace and security and strengthening friendship, unity and solidarity among the youth and students of all countries in the world.

Attaching great importance to the festival, the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are wisely directing its preparations to the minutest.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently indicated again the direction and ways of expediting the construction of Kwangbok Street and other objects for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to bring about new changes in the construction.

Under the wise guidance of the party and the leader Kwangbok Street is being lined with high-rise apartment houses for 20,000 families, a students and children's palace, circus theatre and other monumental edifices. And a sports village with different kinds of gymnasiums and a large stadium and other up-to-date sports facilities is now under construction there.

And the construction of more than 260 units of sports facilities and cultural and service establishments including a Nungna-do stadium with 150,000 seats, a Yanggak-do football ground, a new grand theatre, and a house of youth is progressing at an accelerated tempo in different places of Pyongyang.

The Korean preparatory committee of the festival and its sub-committees are making meticulous preparations to organize various solidarity meetings, get-togethers and forums and other colourful functions for strengthening anti-imperialist solidarity, friendship and unity among the youth and students of all countries in the world in keeping with the ideas and desires of the young people.

The sub-committees of the preparatory committee are working out art performance programs, while carrying on preparations for various political functions and making arrangements for diverse sports events and functions. Meanwhile, picture albums, postcards, folding-papers, guide books and so on are in the making.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. CHEMICAL WAR PROPAGANDA

SK180255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 15 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Sophism Designed to Rationalize War Preparations"]

[Text] The fanatical warlike U.S. imperialists, who are accelerating chemical war preparations as well as nuclear war preparations, have accused us instead. According to a report, a so-called U.S. chemical weapons expert has made absurd remarks that we have five plants capable of turning out chemical weapons and are exporting plants for chemical weapons production to foreign countries. This is a barefaced lie and shameless, tricky propaganda conducted in a manner of a thief shouting "stop, thief."

It is widely known to the world who is arbitrarily producing and exporting chemical weapons, the production of which are prohibited throughout the world, and who is accelerating chemical war preparations. It is not a secret that the U.S. imperialists had studied and developed chemical weapons even before World War II and have further accelerated production of these weapons on a full scale during the tenure of the Reagan administration. These days the U.S. imperialists, when planning their military strategies, regard chemical warfare as an important, unique method of war on a par with conventional war, nuclear war, and electronic war. They understand that chemical weapons are more likely to play a decisive role than nuclear missiles in future wars.

Furthermore, citing as the most telling point that chemical weapons are easier to produce and more difficult to defend [as heard] than nuclear weapons and as effective as nuclear weapons in destructive power the U.S. imperialists are accelerating production of chemical weapons. Reagan is accelerating chemical war preparations while raving that only a chemical war can be waged under the present conditions of nuclear balance. Now, they are massively introducing chemical weapons into South Korea after mapping out a plan designed to conduct chemical warfare in the Asia-Pacific area, particularly on the Korean peninsula.

At the so-called 18th Security Consultative Meeting held in April last year, the U.S. imperialists, while babbling about the North's capability for chemical warfare, reached an agreement with the puppets to strengthen countercapability for chemical warfare under the pretext of meeting the North's capability

and decided to deploy binary chemical bombs in South Korea. In particular, by building some 100 poison gas plants in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to produce and supply on the spot chemical weapons needed for chemical warfare.

These maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists show that since they find no satisfaction in turning South Korea into a nuclear weapons arsenal, they are also attempting to turn it into a chemical weapons arsenal and to adopt the Korean peninsula as a ground for nuclear and chemical warfare.

To actually conduct chemical warfare in Korea, the U.S. imperialists again this year as they did last year during the joint "Team Spirit-87" military exercise conducted a military operation designed to acquire knowledge for use of chemical weapons in an atmosphere of actual warfare. It is not a secret that while they babble about their preparedness for someone else's provocation of a chemical warfare, have been instigating the puppets to frequently conduct chemical, biological and radiological war drills with smoke shells, tear bombs, and hypothetical bombs by mobilizing even the homeland reserve forces.

As for the U.S. imperialists, during the war of invasion in Korea, they committed a brutal act of experimenting with biological and chemical weapons on the Korean people on Kojedo island. At the same time, during the war they murdered numerous people by dropping biochemical weapons as many as 70 times in more than 400 areas in the northern half of the Republic.

After that, during the war against the Southeast Asian countries they inflicted damage to more than 2 million people by using more than 100,000 tons of poisonous chemical materials. Moreover, in the past few years they have turned regional disputes which have arisen in Latin America and South Africa into theaters of chemical warfare.

When the rascals babble about our possession of plants capable of turning out chemical weapons or our exporting plants for chemical weapon production, they are only attempting to rationalize their increasing production and exportation of chemical weapons and chemical war preparations.

It is certain that the U.S. imperialist will not be able to conceal with any sophistry their true criminal nature of running amok in an attempt to provoke nuclear and chemical war in Korea by massively producing chemical weapons in the United States and South Korea.

Although the U.S. imperialists are fabricating propaganda to deceive and mislead the public opinion focused on them at home and abroad, there is no one who would believe their propaganda.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea as demanded by the times and the people, after laying down all the murderous weapons they have deployed in South Korea.

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CSO: 4110/145

VNS COMMENTARY DENOUNCES RESULTS OF U.S.- SOUTH KOREAN SCM

SK140906 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 11 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the absurd remarks which [South Korean Minister of National Defense] Yi Ki-paek made at the airport on returning from the 19th annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] session.

As has been reported, on setting foot at the airport, Yi Ki-paek, who returned home on the morning of 11 May after participating in the 19th annual South Korea-U.S. SCM session--held at the Pentagon in Washington for 2 days from 6 May--as so-called chief delegate of the South Korean side, stressed that it was reconfirmed at the recent session that the relations of cooperation in security matters between South Korea and the United States contribute to peace and security in Northeast Asia and deter a war from being again provoked on the Korean peninsula and that it was also pledged at the session that joint efforts would be made to this end. He also said that in dealing with the extreme tension that has been aggravated because of the North's buildup of offense-oriented military power with the 1988 Olympics on the horizon, all efforts will be devoted to efficiently deterring a war. Such absurd remarks by Yi Ki-paek are the intolerable mockery of our people who have watched the whole process of the recent 19th annual South Korea-U.S. SCM session.

As is recognized not only by our people but also by the peoples of the world, the 19th annual South Korea-U.S. SCM session which was recently held in Washington was a confab for a war of aggression designed to accelerate preparations for a war of northward aggression under the placard of [preparing for] an emergency on the Korean peninsula. This was a nation-selling and treacherous bargaining table designed to further strengthen fascist and divisionist maneuvers under the pretext of security and the Olympics.

This is clearly shown in the so-called joint communique released at the end of the 19th annual South Korea-U.S. SCM session. According to this communique, while distorting facts by saying that with the 1988 Olympics on the horizon, the North is threatening South Korea by reorganizing its

military forces into an offense-oriented one and by deploying its combat units forward, they decided that as part of the so-called joint military countermeasure to successfully hold the 1988 Olympics, an early warning system that will be more strengthened than was seen during the 1986 Asian games would be established, that U.S. naval ships would be deployed in the seas surrounding South Korea, and that "Team Spirit" exercises will be further strengthened in 1988 and 1989. Moreover, the Defense Industry Agreement designed to smoothly guarantee military materiel on the spot, the Agreement on Modernizing Ammunitions Reserved for War designed to further strengthen the firepower of U.S. forces and the [South Korean] armed forces by storing new types of ammunition, the Wartime Host Nation Support Agreement, and various other military agreements were signed at the South Korea-U.S. SCM session. It was also decided that emergency communications networks would be established and that U.S. forces would be continuously stationed in South Korea.

All these facts show that the recent 19th South Korea-U.S. SCM session was held to further accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion and help the Chon Tu-hwan ring regain power by threatening our people with the force of arms under the pretext of successfully holding the 1988 Olympics. In other words, the 19th South Korea-U.S. annual SCM session was a confab for war designed to further accelerate a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and was also a confab designed to realize the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to regain power.

In this respect, the absurd remarks which Yi Ki-paek made at the airport are nothing but the sophistry designed to conceal what was discussed at this criminal confab. This is a miscalculation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring can in no way conceal the result of the criminal nature that was brought about at the 19th South Korea-U.S. SCM session.

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CSO: 4110/145

SKNDF STATEMENT ASSAILS KOREAN-U.S. SECURITY DECISIONS

SK151350 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 13 May 87

[Statement by SKNDF spokesman; issued on 10 May]

[Text] As is known, the annual Security Consultative Meeting and the South Korean-U.S. Military Committee meeting held in Washington between the South Korean and U.S. military authorities hatched very ominous plots.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of these meetings, the military authorities in South Korea and the United States have decided to take new military measures under the pretext of a successful staging of the Seoul Olympics, including the establishment of a more efficient warning system than was used during the Asian Games in 1986, the additional storage of new types of ammunition, the constant deployment of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in waters around South Korea, and a plan to further expand the "Team Spirit" exercise in 1988 and 1989.

This lays bare the U.S. imperialists' plot to back the current military dictatorial group's scheme to prolong its stay in power through the use of armed forces under the pretext of the Seoul Olympics, and accelerate the implementation of their strategy toward Asia.

The new measure for military buildup is a last-hour product of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan faction, designed to bring the crisis facing their colonial rule under control.

In South Korea the fascist colonial forces determined to keep the military dictatorial system in place and the democratic, patriotic forces bent on sweeping it away are now engaged in fierce confrontation and struggle.

In a bid to maintain the current military dictatorial system, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a de facto coup d'etat on 13 April and are now determined to keep the current Constitution in place by iron-fisted means.

Such violent acts by the Chon Tu-hwan group generate fiercer indignation and anger among our masses. Terrorized by the situation in South Korea,

which is being led to the brink of an explosion with the passage of time, they are now scheming to bring the crisis facing their quaking fascist colonial rule under control by the use of force, while threatening and blackmailing our masses who have risen in the struggle.

The mobilization of military forces when club-wielding becomes ineffective in enforcing fascist rule has been used by the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. military dictators as a shopworn method to bring crises under control.

The 16 May military coup d'etat following the 19 April uprising demonstrates this and the 12 December military purification coup d'etat following the 26 October and the 17 May violence prove it.

The military plot that the Pentagon hatched this time, together with the pro-U.S. military brass who were summoned to Washington, is an intolerable criminal scheme by the U.S. imperialists who are determined to keep the military dictatorship in power indefinitely even if it means meddling in the domestic political affairs of South Korea through the use of armed forces and provoking another bloody Kwangju incident.

What is more, the fact that the United States has decided to beef up its military forces in South Korea under the pretext of threats from the North, at a time when the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South is winning public support, is not for a successful holding of the Olympics, but out of wicked intentions to turn South Korea into a nuclear forward base and accelerate war preparations by using the threat from the North as an excuse.

It is apparent to everyone that the Olympics they plan to hold while attempting to expand a nuclear test war with the mobilization of vast Army, Air Force, and Navy forces on the ground, in the air, and at sea will not be a peaceful festival. Such being the case, the Seoul Olympics are destined to become a more shameful sporting event than the Berlin Olympics hosted by the Nazis which have left a shameful blot on the history of the Olympics.

Under the pretext of successfully holding the Olympics, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are now attempting to suppress our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by mobilizing military forces, while running riot in a bid to keep the crumbling fascist colonial rule functioning. However, this will only invite still greater mass struggle by adding fuel to the anti-U.S. sentiment and eventually hasten their own demise.

[Dated] 10 May 1987, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/145

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS CHON, DJP SUPPRESSION OF RDP

SK170430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 13 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "A Deliberate Act Designed To Suppress the Opposition Party"]

[Text] The puppets' maneuvers to suppress the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], a newly founded political party in South Korea, are becoming less disguised. According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is raving that after thoroughly investigating the remarks made by RDP President Kim Yong-sam on 20 different occasions in South Korea and abroad over the past few years and at the party inaugural convention as well as his remarks on the party's platform, it will take the proper measure of summoning and investigating him if it finds that these remarks constitute a violation of the law. This is a brazen-faced, political retaliatory act as well as a calculated and deliberate suppressive act against the opposition party by those who are not happy with its emergence.

As is already known, Kim Yong-sam last year remarked that the continued deepening of the crisis facing the fascist rule and the continued political confusion could lead to a military coup d'etat. He also called for the democratization of society, while exposing the violent brutality the puppet clique used in suppressing the unites sit-in struggle at Konguk University.

Also, while stressing abroad the importance of a constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system in South Korea, he denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique's scheme to stay in power longer. These are remarks expressing his own political views as an off-stage politician and reflecting the just voices of the people who aspire for the social democratization of South Korea. At the same time, his remarks at the inaugural convention of the RDP contain nothing to take issue with.

Regardless of this, the fascist rascals have fabricated the farce of instigating their pawns to submit a so-called written appeal and bill of indictment to the puppet public prosecutors office and are attempting to suppress the opposition party under the pretext of them. How mean and shameless the fascist rascals are! The fascist clique is stretching its evil hand of suppression against the RDP, regarding it as an eyesore.

It is an already known fact that the puppet clique is continuously placing Kim Oae-chung, an adviser of the RDP, under house arrest and has arrested and prosecuted Kim Yong-o and Yi Chol, lawmakers belonging to this party, by coercively connecting them with scandals that occurred 2 or 3 years ago. Moreover, the rabble, including the DJP rascals, is plotting to isolate the RDP. Not satisfied with its suppression of individual lawmakers of the opposition party, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now stretching its evil hand of suppression even against the president of the opposition party. This is an unpardonable plot designed to obliterate the opposition party.

The reason why the Chon Tu-hwan clique has openly revealed its scheme to suppress the RDP lies in this: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 13 April important decision in which he suspended debate on constitutional revision and laid bare his scheme for long-term power is arousing stubborn resistance among the people of all strata in South Korea.

The students' struggle denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for long-term power and calling for constitutional revision providing for a direct election system is being vehemently waged throughout South Korea, and the broad masses of people, including professors and religious fixtures, are actively participating in this struggle.

The antigovernment struggle, which further surges forward with each passing day, is making the puppets anxious and fearful. In addition, the newly born RDP stands with dignity against every type of despotism by the DJP, advocating as its platform peaceful transfer of power through constitutional revision providing for a direct election system and peaceful reunification transcending political ideology and system. This cannot but be a great obstacle to traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP who are attempting to incapacitate the opposition party and realize the wild ambition for long-term power in a monopolistic manner.

The fascist clique's attempt to intensify suppression of the opposition party by raking up past records of performance, which cannot be taken issue with, is designed to save the military dictatorial rule facing a crisis by isolating and weakening it.

It is not accidental at all that the Paris paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE has revealed that the puppet government is attempting to deter the development of the RDP by instituting criminal suits against many of its members.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot justify with anything its maneuvers to suppress the opposition party which demands democratization. The scheme of the puppets, who had tried to split the NKDP in the past and who are now kicking and struggling to nip the RDP in the bud today, can never be pardoned. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately step down from power according to the people's demand after it stops clinging to fascist suppression.

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CSO: 4110/145

1980 KWANGJU UPRISING COMMEMORATED

Pyongyang Rally

SK181057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)--Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his speech at a Pyongyang mass rally commemorating the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising May 18 sternly denounced the adventurous military steps of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

He recalled in his speech that a series of steps were taken at the "military committee" and "annual security consultations" in Washington some time ago for deploying the U.S. Pacific Fleet in South Korean coastal waters under the pretext of "a successful opening" of the '88 Olympic Games, staging the "team spirit" joint manoeuvres on a bigger scale in the next two years, additionally stockpiling "new type high-powered bombs" in South Korea and newly establishing "emergency communication networks."

He went on to note:

The Chon Tu-hwan group, in a recent official view of the puppet government on the reunification policy of the Reunification Democratic Party, the biggest opposition party in South Korea, openly cried for "unification by prevailing over communism," contending that the "system and idea of the reunified country should be based on liberal democracy." It even let out a hokum denying even the July 4 north-south joint statement, describing the principle of national reunification proclaimed in the statement as "a doctrine of co-existence of the north and the south." This was an open declaration of "unification by force of arms," not a peaceful unification of the country, and was little short of denial of dialogue itself, Choe Tae-pok remarked.

Daily Marks Anniversary

SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints an editorial titled "Desire of Kwangju for Independence, Democracy and Reunification Will Certainly Be Realised" on the seventh anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising of the South Korean people.

The editorial notes that on May 17, 1980, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists expanded the "extraordinary martial law" throughout South Korea and launched a wholesale fascist suppressive campaign against the patriotic people and democratic figures only to give rise vehement indignation among the South Korean people and finally caused a massive uprising in Kwangju in the end, and says:

In the scope of participation and duration, persistency and fierceness the Kwangju popular uprising was the biggest mass riot in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the people in the east against despotism and for democracy. The uprising imbued our people with a great national pride and greatly encouraged the struggle of the oppressed people of the world for national independence and chajusong.

The South Korean students and people who clearly saw the bestial nature and vicious colours of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group through the Kwangju massacre held high the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism to smash the colonial chains of U.S. imperialism and restore the downtrodden sovereignty of the nation along with the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The intensification of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for democracy along with the struggle against fascism and for democracy in South Korea proves that the mass movement of the South Korean people against subjugation and oppression and for freedom and democracy has developed onto a new high stage.

The editorial points out that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has openly embarked upon the road of prolonging its power and suspended the debate on constitutional revision and proclaimed an "important decision" to "transfer the government" under the present fascist "constitution" through the so-called "special announcement." It says:

The so-called "important decision" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a robbery of power to prolong the military dictatorship indefinitely by force, trampling down the will of the masses of the people and a second May 17 coup d'etat.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have blocked the road of democratic development, direct and manipulate behind the scene the scheme to prolong the military fascist dictatorship and encourage the puppets to anti-communist confrontation in South Korea.

If the United States truly desires the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and improvement of Korea U.S. relations, it must give up the reckless war provocation manoeuvres, withdraw its occupation forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and respond to our peaceful proposal to hold talks for detente and peace.

The South Korean rulers must discard the foolish design to find a way out in treacherous acts against the nation in confronting with the fellow countrymen with the help of the U.S. "strength" and give up the scheme for long-time office and step down without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people.

South Korean People Mark Anniversary

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--More than 22,000 students at 62 colleges and universities throughout South Korea held anti-U.S., anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations on May 18 in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, according to reports.

In Seoul the struggle was joined by more than 10,000 students at 17 colleges and universities including Yonsei, Koryo and Songgyungwan universities.

They repeatedly shouted the slogans "down with the military dictatorship," "away with the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime,'" "drive out the yankee imperialists."

Yonsei University students held a "rally of all Yonsei men for the release of arrested fellow students." When a student shouted at the rally "let us join the struggle and shed more blood like our fellow students of Kwangju," more than 2,000 students raised cheers in response to his appeal.

The students burned in effigy the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the United States and staged a demonstration chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans.

Over 700 students of Koryo University also held a rally and marched out of the university gate to stage a demonstration.

In Kwangju more than 500 family members of victims of the Kwangju uprising and citizens held a memorial service yesterday in a solemn atmosphere at the cemetery of victims on the outskirts of the city.

At the memorial service family members of victims burnt in effigy the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, sent a message to the memorial service.

In the message he said that Kwangju uprising was a historical fact which must not be covered up and urged the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to cancel his "April 23" step to keep the present "constitution."

Kim Tae-chung issued a statement in Seoul, in which he held that the truth of the Kwangju tragedy must be brought to light and the victims be given compensation.

When the memorial service was going on at the cemetery, upwards of 2,000 students of Chonnam University held an anti-"government" rally on the campus in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

Rallies and demonstrations took place at various places in Kwangju.

Over 1,000 students of Chonbuk University in Chonju held a rally commemorating the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising and staged a demonstration on the campus.

Student Demonstrations in South

SK200447. Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)--More than 8,000 students at 39 colleges and universities in Seoul and local cities staged anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations on May 19 as on the previous day in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, according to a report.

Cardinal Kim Su-hwan in a special mass at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on May 18 held that "only democratic reform could heal the wound left by the Kwangju incident."

He also warned that "hatred" for the U.S. imperialists and puppets "is deepening, creating a similar situation in which another Kwangju incident could break out."

After the mass more than 200 students rushed out and held a demonstration in front of the cathedral, fiercely battling the police.

Meanwhile, at 10 that night in Kwangju more than 3,000 church people took to the streets and sat down there, carrying anti-U.S., anti-"government" placards and slogan-boards after a mass at the Namdong Catholic Church in the city.

Their slogan-boards read "yankees, get away," "don't meddle in our internal affairs," etc.

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REPORTAGE ON COMMEMORATION OF KWANGJU UPRISING

SKNDF Issues Open Letter

SK201030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) made public an open letter on May 14 on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to the radio "Voice of National Salvation".

The open letter says that the Kwangju popular resistance which recorded a brilliant page in our national history was a watershed which changed the course from the anti-fascist struggle for democracy to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and a historical struggle which created a crack in the colonial fascist system and raised the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship movement of our people for national salvation to a new plane.

Noting that the Kwangju massacre laid bare in all nakedness the true colour of the U.S. imperialists as the colonial dominator and disclosed their nature as the murderer, the open letter says:

Today it is the consistent aggressive aim of the United States to keep hold on the vested right in the South as a forward base against the North and the Soviet Union and realise at any cost the wild ambition for world supremacy.

What the United States seeks to this end in this land, a colony, is not to realise democracy but to save the present pro-American military dictatorship on the point of collapse and maintain and prolong it.

The political timetable of the U.S. imperialists to ensure the security of the colonial rule with their political interference is to smash piecemeal the patriotic forces with the plot for constitutional revision, realise the prolongation of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship through the "defence of the present constitution" and consolidate the foundation of the colonial fascist system by abusing the '88 Olympics.

In particular, as the '88 Olympiad is drawing near, the United States under the pretext of "threat from the North" is drastically reinforcing its armed forces and working round the clock to perfect a combat posture, thereby

stamping out our people's will for independence, democracy and reunification and leading the situation to heightened tensions endangering peace on the Korean peninsula and in the rest of the world.

This is proved by the fact that under the cloak of "safe holding" of the Seoul Olympics the United States openly revealed the sinister design to additionally deploy new type combat equipment and nuclear weapons and additionally stockpile new type ammunition in the South, mass more U.S. naval vessels in the waters of the South and intensify as never before the "Team Spirit" exercises, a preliminary nuclear war, before and after the Olympics.

If the Berlin Olympic Games under the Nazi rule which made a scapegoat of the international sports festival for a war of aggression left a disgraceful blot in history, the "Seoul Olympics" in the South, a colony, will inevitably record a greater crime in history.

The open letter further says:

At present juncture it is the national historic task to smash the desperate manoeuvres of the U.S. aggressors and the comprador military group and pave a road to national independence, reflecting the desires of the Kwangju resistance fighters.

The people of all strata should decisively shatter the sinister scheme of the United States to prolong the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" under the present fascist constitution by freezing the debate on a constitutional revision against the will of the people and achieve the stability of the colonial ruling system with the '88 Olympics.

Our people should closely combine the struggle against the United States' political meddling and interference with the struggle against its pressure for the opening of the market and the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and expand it to a nation-wide anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

No matter what may come, our people should no longer tolerate the prolongation of the power of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship but launch an all-people struggle to open a new phase for democracy.

Our Hanminjon will stand firm in the ranks of the people of all strata burning with justice and patriotism and more valiantly wage the struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship and create a greater crack in the colonial ruling system of the United States with the grand anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship march for national salvation.

DPRK Provincial Seats Commemorate Uprising

SK210518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)--Mass rallies commemorating the seventh anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising took place at provincial seats.

Speakers at the mass rallies pointed out that the Kwangju popular uprising was a righteous anti-imperialist, anti-fascist resistance for democracy and national salvation launched by the South Korean people against the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to revive the fascist "Yusin" system and for democracy and reunification.

Saying that the uprising was of particular significance in the history of the national salvation struggle of the South Korean people and the history of the national liberation struggle of the world's oppressed peoples, they declared: In the scope of participation, duration, stubbornness and resoluteness, the uprising was the biggest massive riot in the liberation struggle of peoples of the East in modern times against despotism and for democracy.

They stressed: With no amount of suppression or deceptive tricks can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges put out the raging flames of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle in South Korea.

They expressed the belief that the South Korean people and students would persistently struggle till the day of victory, firmly uniting their fighting ranks, and emphasized that the entire people in the northern half of the republic would positively support and encourage their just patriotic struggle, firmly standing on their side at all times.

Chongnyon Meeting Marks Anniversary

SK211015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held on May 19 in Tokyo to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for their fascist suppression and support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people in commemoration of the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made a speech at the meeting.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their crime in viciously suppressing the South Korean people today in the same way as they massacred citizens of Kwangju and heightening tensions on the Korean peninsula with their persistent war provocation manoeuvres.

He held that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must put an end to their reckless war provocation manoeuvres and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons.

He rejected the "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and stressed that the fascist clique must give up the nation-splitting manoeuvres and suppression of the people and step down forthwith.

The meeting was addressed by Yusuru Shimazaki, member of the House of Representatives and general secretary of the Special Measure Committee on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, Shizuo Mishima, director of the education and culture department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

They bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for scheming to prolong its days through the scheme for long-term office and the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese Government for working hard to create "two Koreas", zealously encouraging the puppet clique.

They paid tribute to the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its efforts for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and said with emphasis that they would vigorously wage as ever the movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

South Students Demonstrate Against Government

SK231041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)--Thousands of students at 18 colleges and universities in Seoul, Kwangju and other areas of South Korea on May 22 staged again anti-"government" demonstrations, demanding the expulsion of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime", according to a report.

More than 1,500 students of Koryo University in Seoul staged a demonstration, shouting "down with dictatorship" and "guarantee a democratic constitution".

Over 1,000 students of Yonsei University held a demonstration, shouting a similar slogan. Students of eight universities joined the struggle in Seoul that day, the report says.

The students who rose up in struggle in Kwangju pelted stones at an office of the "Democratic Justice Party".

DPRK Daily Denounces Suppression of Rally

SK260601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0555 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday denounces the South Korean fascist clique for its brutal suppression of an all-people memorial service for the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising, branding it as an "illegal one" and a "cause for social disturbance."

A signed commentary of the paper says:

What should be regarded as "illegal" is not a peaceful rally or demonstration of people but the vicious military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of ruffians who torture and murder righteous students and take a peaceful memorial service as a target of suppression, feverishly stepping up suppression with bayonets given by its master, the U.S. imperialists.

People know too well that as long as the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship is left intact, neither independence nor democracy, nor reunification will be achieved, and they, therefore, are not going to lower the banner of anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle they have held high.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique intensifies the fascist suppression, the people's struggle will flare up more furiously.

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BRIEFS

GREEK CP LEADER MEETS WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)--Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, on May 12 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chi Chang-ik, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which had attended the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Greece. The general secretary said that he would firmly support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 22 May 87 SK] /6091

USSR-SRV STATEMENT ON KOREAN PENINSULA--Moscow May 21 (KCNA)--A USSR-SRVN joint statement on the results of an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, expressed support to the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula. The statement made public on May 21 noted that at the talks the two sides expressed the belief that the realisation of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding North-South dialogue and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula would contribute to the improvement of the situation on the peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 23 May 87 SK] /6091

WPK GREETES LEFT PARTY-COMMUNISTS OF SWEDEN--Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on May 22 sent a message of greetings to the 28th Congress of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden. The message says that the Left Party-Communists of Sweden has persistently struggled against the war policy of the imperialists and arbitrariness of monopoly capital and for the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people over the past 70 years. It notes that today the Left Party-Communists of Sweden is carrying on its activity to defend peace and security in the world, realise disarmament and establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Expressing firm solidarity with the just cause of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, the message sincerely hopes that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will continuously expand and develop and the congress register big success in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 23 May 87 SK] /6091

YI KUN-MO RECEIVES SRV AMBASSADOR--Hanoi VNA May 26--Having assumed the premiership of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Yi Kun-mo, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, has received Vietnamese Ambassador to Pyongyang Nguyen Giap. During the reception, Ambassador Nguyen Giap reiterated Vietnam's unchangeable support for DPRK's national construction and reunification of the peninsula. For his part, Yi Kun-mo expressed satisfaction over the fruitful development of the relations between Vietnam and DPRK. He wished the Vietnamese people success in implementing the resolution of the 6th CPV Congress, and the time-honoured ties between the two countries further consolidation and enhancement. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 26 May 87 OW] /6091

SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN ON KOREA--Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA)--As of May 8, more than 431,000 people in Finland had participated in the international signature campaign for peace and reunification of Korea which is going on on the initiative of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea. The signature campaign was participated in by the members of the Finnish People's Democratic League, the Communist Party of Finland, the Finnish Workers Sports Federation, the Democratic Youth League and the Democratic League of Finnish Women, etc. The international signature campaign was participated in also by the minister of information, arts, culture, youth, sports and national organisations of central Africa. He signed the text on behalf of his subordinates on May 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 20 May 87] /8309

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